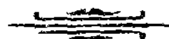
EXHAUSTIVE NOTES

ON

MACMILLAN'S NEW ENGLISH READER

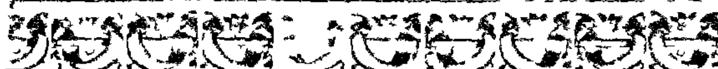
V

With Gujarati equivalents, Explanation of difficult phrases full paraphrase summaries of Important lessons and Questions from the text



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MACMILLAN'S NEW ENGLISH READERS

Reader V.

A kind-hearted Minister

દયાળુ પ્રધાન

Summary-In the early days of Queen Victoria's reign many persons came to Windsor Castle, where the Queen lived, to see the royal pair Among these one day there came a burly Yorkshire farmer who had resolved to see the queen at any cost As he reached the gate of the castle, he saw a man just crossing the courtyard Taking him to be a footman he asked him to open the door and admit him The man looked doubtful for a time and then replied that he might perhaps be dismissed if he admitted him In reply to this the farmer told him that he was the most loyal subject of the crown and offered him a bribe of half a crown The man did not accept the offer but thanked him and admitted him into the castle There, he was able to get a front place and he had a splendid view of the royal pair, but he was much surprised to see that the queen chatted in a most friendly manner with the footman A gentleman standing near, however, removed his doubt and told him that his friend the footman was no less a person than Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England in a Windsor Court dress and not a servant as he thought

Amusing (ઍમ્યુઝિંગ) રમુજી, મનોરંજક Pleasing

Amusing story-રમુજી વાર્તા An interesting narrative

Early days શરૂઆત Beginning

Queen Victoria Our beloved late Queen Victoria was the only child of the Duke of Kent,

fourth son of George III She was born on May 24th 1819 She ascended the throne of England in 1837 Crowned in 1838, Queen Victoria married her cousin Prince Albert of Sax-Coburg in 1840 The Queen had four sons and five daughters The death of Prince Consort in 1861 caused the Queen to withdraw from public functions for many years Two Jubilees were held, one in 887, and the other in 1897, in celebration of the Queen's long and glorious reign She died at Osborne on 22nd January 1906

Reign (રેઇન)રાજ્ય L *rex* a king Rule

Prince Albert–Also called 'The Prince Consort" He was born in 1819 and died in 1861 He was married to our beloved Queen Victoria and was her consort from 1840 to the time of his death, The Industrial Exhibition of 1851 owed its success to his influence and encouragement The "Albert Memorial" was erected to perpetuate his name

Woo (વૂ) પરણ્વાની ઇચ્છાથી સ્રીની પ્રીતિની માગણી કરવી તે To court, solicit in love **Couple** (કપલ) જોડી Pair

Crowds (ક્રાઉડ્ઝ) ટોળે ટોળા Numbers

Crowds of people–લોકોના ટોળેટોળા Large number of people

Windsor castle is the favourite residence of the [English monarchs

Catch a glimpse–જોવાને To have a look

To and fro–Here and there

Terrace (ટેરેસ) અગાશી L *terra* the earth A balcony.
Burly (બર્લિ) કદાવર, હષ્ટપુષ્ટ Bulky, stout
Made up his mind નિશ્ચય કર્યો Determined Resolved
To get a good view સારી રીતે જોવાને To see clearly
At any cost ગમે તે થાય તો Under any circumstance
At all hazards
Presented himself આવ્યો Came [to see
Visitors (વિઝિટર્સ) જોવા આવનારાઓ Those who came
Gained an entrance દાખલ કરવામાં આવતા Were admitted
Was just in the act of crossing–Was at that very
moment actually going to cross
Court-yard (કોર્ટયાર્ડ) આંગણું, ચોગાન An enclosure
round a house
Clothing (ક્લોધિંગ) પોષાક, પહેરવેશ Dress
By the look of his clothing–તેના પોષાકપરથી By the
appearance of his dress
Court (કોર્ટ) દરબાર, કચેરી A place where civil or
criminal cases are heard
Country man ગામડીઓ Villager, Rustic
Footman (ફૂટમૅન) સેવક, અનુચર Man in waiting, Servant
Palace (પૅલેસ) રાજ્ય મહેલ Royal dwelling
London is the capital of England and the
metropolis of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland It is situated on the
river Thames
Shouted (શાઉટેડ) બુમ મારી, મોટેથી બોલી ઉઠ્યો Spoke or
called out loudly [Invite.
Attract ખેંચવાને L *ad*, to and *traho* I draw. Draw.

Attention (ઍટેન્શન) ધ્યાન Heed Consideration

To attract the man's attention–To draw the man's notice

All the way–All the distance

I have yorkshire–I have come along a long distance from yorkshire

To get a look–To see clearly, To have a good view

Let me through– મને અંદર આવવા દે Admit Allow me to enter

Rest (રેસ્ટ) બાકીના, બીજા બધા Remaining

Doubtful (ડાઉટફુલ) શંકાશીલ, Hesitating

It might lose me my place– મારી નોકરી જાય I might lose my service [ગલત વાત

Nonsense–What you say has no sense in it

Send you away–કહાડી મુકવું Dismiss

For a thing like that–For allowing me to enter

Blames (બ્લેઇમ્સ) ઠપકો આપવો Reproves

Loyal (લૉયલ) વફાદાર Devoted, Faithful

Subject (સબજેક્ટ) પ્રજા રૈયત Citizen L *sub*, under *jacio* I throw

Yorkshire is a northern county in England, and is the largest of all English counties in area

I will risk it–I will undertake the danger of being dismissed

Rushed through–ધસીને દાખલ થયો Entered in haste.

Paused (પૉઝ્ડ) અટક્યો ખોટી થયો Stopped

To offer–To give [Courteous, Kind.

Obliging (ઓબ્લાઇજીંગ) પરોપકારી L *ob*, *ligo* I bind

Crown (ક્રાઉન) It is a coin used in England equal to about Rs three and annas eight =5s
Decided manner–ચોક્કસ રીતે, નિશ્ચયપૂર્વક, Decidedly Without the slightest doubt L *de, caedo* I cut
Shook his manner–Firmly refused to take the money
It would be more than my place is worth to take a fee–Accepting fee is more than what my place is worthy of–my service is not so high as to deserve a fee (said ironically)
All the same–Nevertheless
No body know–No one will come to know of your taking money
I'd rather not–I prefer not to take the money.
Thanks to the footman–Owing to the kindness of the footman
Front સાથી આગળની Foremost
Made their appearance દેખાયા, આવ્યા, Came into view
Splendid (સ્પ્લેન્ડિડ્) સુંદર Fine, Nice L *splendeo* I shine
Surprise (સરપ્રાઇઝ) અચંબો Astonishment
Accompanied by સાથે હતો Was followed by L *ad, con,* together & *panis*=bread [manner.
Chatting (ચૅટિંગ) વાત કરતો Talking in a friendly
Funny (ફનિ) રમુજી Amusing
Burst out lrughing ખડખડ હસ્યો Laughed very loudly
Annoyance (એનૉયન્સ) ખીજવાટ, મુંજવણ Vexation
Whom you mean–of whom you are talking.

Windsor court dress–Dress put on by all the courtiers in Windsor castle

Lord Melbourne was the Prime minister of England He was born in the year 1779 He succeeded Earl Grey as Prime Minister in 1834, holding the office for a few months When Queen Victoria came to the throne, he was again appointed Prime Minister and he rendered valuable services till the time of his retirement in 1841 He died in 1848

Prime minister મુખ્ય પ્રધાન Premier

2 The graves of a Household

એક કુટુંબના માણસોની કબર

Summary -Four beautiful children belonged to one and the same family, they were brought up by one and the same mother thus in life they were united, but in death they were divided One died in the jungles of America, one was drowned in the sea, the third lost his life on a battlefield in Spain, and the last and the fourth died in Italy We might expect that children of the same family would have their graves in *one* town or a city But it was not so in the case of these four children Their graves were divided from one another, not by a few yards or even miles but 'by mount, and stream, and sea' What a sorrowful event ! And yet because we know that life on this earth is not the only life but that we shall live beyond this earth in heaven after our death, we should not be very, very sorry For those children must

have surely met each other, again in heaven and shown their love there as well as here

Felicia Hemans was an English Poetess who was born in 1793 and died in 1835 She was the daughter of George Brown and wife of Captain Hemans A few years after they were married, Captain Hemans returned to Italy and they afterwards never met Her best poem of any length is "The Forest Sanctuary" but her shorter pieces published under the title of "Songs of the Affections" are by far the most popular

Grew in beauty મ્હોટા થતા ગયા તેમ વધારે સુંદર થતા ગયા. Became more beautiful as they advanced in years Their beauty increased day by day

Side by side પાસે પાસે Near one other Together

Glee (ગ્લી) આનંદ, Delight, Joy

Filled one home with glee એકજ ઘરને આનંદથી ભરી દેતા-એકજ ઘરમા આનંદથી રહેતા Lived with joy in the same house

Graves (ગ્રેવ્ઝ) કબર Tombs

Are severed-જુદી પડેલી છે Are separated.

Far and wide ઘણે દૂર, ઘણે અંતરે At a great distance In remote places

Their graves are stream and sea=Their tombs are separated widely from one another by mountains e c

By પાસે Near

Mount (માઉન્ટ) પર્વત ટેકરી Hill, Mountain

Stream (સ્ટ્રીમ) ઝરો Spring

Fond (ફૉન્ડ) માયાળુ, સ્નેહાળ Affectionate, Loving

Fair Brow (ફ્રાઉ) સુંદર ભવાં Nice part of the face over the eyes Beautiful face

Each fair sleeping brow દરેક ઉંઘતું સુંદર બાળક Each sleeping child having fair brows

The same fond brow–The same kind and loving mother stooped down at night to kiss the faces of the little sleeping children

Folded flower–ઉંઘતા બાળક Sleeping children (Folded because their eyes were closed in sleep)

Flower–A child is compared to a flower because it is beautiful and tender બાળક સુંદર અને નાજુક હોય તેથી તેને ફુલ સાથે સરખાવવામાં આવે છે

Dreamers (ડ્રીમર્સ) સ્વપ્ના જોતા તે માણસો, ઉંઘનારા માણસો Persons who dream

Midst વચમાં In the middle of

Forests (ફોરેસ્ટ) જંગલ [of England

West પશ્ચિમ તરફના દેશ Countries lying to the West

Forests of the West–Jungles of America (because America lies to the West of England)

Is laid દાટવામાં આવ્યો છે Is buried

Indian=Native of the West Indies

His place of rest જ્યાં દાટવામાં આવેલો છે તે જગ્યા The place where he is buried.

Far દૂર At a distance

Cedar–shade (સીડર શેઇડ) સીડર(એક જાતનું ઝાડ) ના ઝાડનો છાયડો Shadow of a Cedar tree

Hath–Has Pearls (પર્લ્સ) મોતી

He lies where pearls lie deep—He is buried at

the bottom of the sea by the side of pearls

Loved of all બધાને વ્હાલો હતો loved by all

Low bed–The place where he lay was the bottom of the sea, hence it is called low bed

One sleeps–એમને દાટવામા આવ્યો છે One is buried

Vines–દ્રાક્ષના વેલા

Southern vines–So cal'ed because vines are produced in Spain, a country to the south of England

Are dressed=Are made to grow properly and plentifully પુષ્કળ અને નરમ રીતે ઉગાડવામા આવે છે

Noble slain–Noble warriors killed in a battle

The blood etc of the warriors supply best manure to the plants મરી ગયેલા યોદ્ધાઓનુ લોહી વગેરે રણભૂમિમા પડેલ હોવાથી દ્રાક્ષના વેલાઓ સરસ રીતે ફળદ્રુપ નીવડે છે કારણ કે માણસનુ લોહી એ ઉત્તમ ખાતર ગણાય છે અને જેમ ખાતર સારૂ તેમ પાક સારો 'એકનુ ભક્ષણ તેમા બીજાનુ રક્ષણ' એ લાગણી ભર્યો વિચાર કવિ પેદા કરવા માગે છે,

Wrapt (રૅપ્ટ) વીંટાળ્યો Covered Wound

સાધારણ રીતે પોતાને ઘેર અગર એવી બીજી કોઇ જગ્યાએ મરેલા માણસ ઉપર ખાસ કફન ઓઢાડવામા આવે છે પરંતુ અહિં રણભૂમિ ઉપર એવુ કઈ નહોતુ યોદ્ધાના હાથમા જે વાવટો હોય તે તેનુ કફન

On the battle-field no other shroud or winding sheet but the flag which the warriors carried with them could be found to cover their dead bodies

Colours (કલર્સ) વાવટો Flag, Banner

Blood-red field–Field which was red with the blood of persons killed in the battle.

Myrtle (મર્ટલ) મેંદી જેવો છોડ, A species of plant

Showers (શાવર્સ) વૃષ્ટિ કરે છે વરસાવે છે Scatters, or throws in abundance

Fanned (ફેન્ડ) પવન લાગવાથી, પવન હલાવવાથી Being moved gently **Faded** (ફેડેડ) મરી ગઇ Withered, Died

Midst Italian flowers-In the middle of the bowers or groves of Italy

Bright-નામીચું, વિખ્યાત, ઉત્તમ Illustrious

Band (બેન્ડ) ટોળી Group, Company of persons

The last o' that bright band-The last surviving member of that bright band-The last surviving member of that merry company

Parted (પાર્ટેડ) જુદા પડેલા Separated

Rest-દટાયેલા છે Are buried, Remain after death

Mingled (મિન્ગલ્ડ) એકઠા થયા, મિશ્રિત થયા Joined together

Around one parent knee=Around their mother

Parent knee (પેરન્ટ ની) Knee of the parent

Lit up=પ્રકાશિત કીધો Brightened

Cheered (ચીઅર્ડ) પ્રફુલ્લ કીધો Made joyful

Cheered with song-Made happy with their song

Hearth (હાર્થ) ચુલો Stove (House) i e They lived in the same house

Nought-Nothing

Alas for love-It would indeed be a sad thing for loving persons

If thou O Earth-Oh Earth if you were everything and there was nothing beyond you (i e) Paradise, (where it is believed, persons who love one another meet)

Stanza 1 The little children whose beauty increased day by day and who joyfully lived to-gether near each other in one and the same home are now separated Their graves are separated far and wide by mountains, streams and sea

Stanza 2 Their loving mother bent down at night to kiss the beautiful brow of those sleeping children and she had ever before her eyes those children but alas ! they are now gone, those very children who slept together and dreamt of various dreams

Stanza 3 One of them is buried in the forests of America by the side of a dark river The red-Indian knows very well the place of its burial which is under the shadow of a cedar tree

Stanza 4 One of them is drowned in the sea and lies at its deep bottom where pearls are lying He was loved of all but no one remains to sorrow over his watery grave

Stanza 5 One of them is buried on a battle-field in Spain where vines are growing He died with his flags over his breast and is buried on a battle field

Stanza 6 The last of that happy group, a girl died in Italy and the leaves of myrtle fall over her grave being waved by soft wind, and with flower plants around her grave

Stanza 7 They who while living played round the same tree and prayed to-gether by side of the same parent are thus lying separated far and wide from each other

Stanza 8 They who sang songs beside the same fire-side making it enjoyable and illumined their home by their sweet smiles are dead and gone Alas for those loving children Oh earth if you were the only thing and there was nothing beyond you it would have been a very sad thing (The meaning is that it is some consolation that though they are separated from each other in this earth, this earth is not the only end and that there is something beyond it (i e) paradise and that those loving children will meet each other there once again

3 What the Quilt Said

રજાઇ શું બોલતી

A Japanese tale–જપાનની વાત

Summary–In a Japanese inn newly started and furnished with all second-hand things there one day came a merchant who was well received by the innkeeper The host was very poor but he kept all things clean and nice and the merchant took a hearty supper and went to bad, lying down on quilts and resting his head on wooden pillows, He had only been asleep for a short time when he was awakened by the sound of voices of two boys in the room One said "Dear brother, *are* you cold"? and the other repeated the same words At first the guest

thought that it was the noise created by the inn–keeper's children, so, he said, "Children, this is not your room" There was silence for a short time and again the same words were uttered The guest being alarmed, rose up, lighted a Japanese paper lantern and looked round the room, but he saw no one Then he lay down, and again he heard the same sound The voices were in one of the quilts! In haste he packed up his goods went down-stairs, and told the innkeeper what had happened The landlord became very angry and said that he was drunk But the guest paid off his bill and departed Next day another guest came and the same strange sound was heard by him He too went away Then the landlord himself tried and he found the same story to be entirely true The next morning he went to the shop of the second-hand dealer from whom he had purchased the quilt and thence to another shop-keeper from whom the second hand dealer had bought and so on till he found the proper person from whom he learned this story In a little house, there lived a poor family–a father, a mother, and two boys The father was very poor and the mother was ill In winter the father also fell ill and both of them died The two brothers sold one quilt after another to buy food, till at last nothing was left but one quilt

Snow fell heavily and the two brothers cuddled together under the quilt and the younger boy said–'Dear, elder brother, are you cold?" and the elder answered, "and are you cold?" The voices had passed by magic into the quilt and kept echoing there Then the landlord came into the house, took this quilt as a part of the payment of the rent and drove away the two boys They

died of cold Their bodies were borne to the Temple of the Goddess of Mercy (Kwannon) and buried there One day the innkeeper went to the temple and gave the quilt to the priest The quilt now spoke no more, for it had done its work It had made the folk feel shame that the little boys should have died of cold and hunger in their own town The quilt taught the lesson that millions of men should help the poor and remove their miseries

You are very welcome– ભલે પધાર્યા I am glad you have come

Inn keeper–વિશી રાખનાર Proprietor of a tavern or inn

Merchant (મર્ચન્ટ) વેપારી Tradesman

Came up to–પાસે આવ્યો Came near

Guest (ગેસ્ટ) પરોણો Visitor

In efect–ખરેખરી રીતે જોતા Truly speaking

Very-Same, First class-ઉત્તમ Best, Highest

Host (હોસ્ટ) વિસી રાખનાર Master, proprietor

Second hand dealer–જુનીચીજો વેચનાર One who sells old, used things [clean

But it was all clean–Everything in it was very

Hearty (હાર્ટિ) ગરમ, સ્વાદિષ્ટ Fresh, New

Bedstead (બેડસ્ટેડ) ખાટલો

Quilts (ક્વિલ્ટ્સ) રજાઈ ગોદડી L *culcita* a bed A bed cover stitched at frequent intervals

Are padded with cotton અંદર રૂ ભરવામા આવે છે The covers are stitched with cotton between them

Coverlets (કવરલેટસ) ગોદડી Small covers

Cupboards (કપ બોર્ડઝ) કબાટ

Painted screens- રંગેલા પડદા

Which are closed by painted screens=The cupboards can be shut by curtains or screens which are painted Are stored-Are put

Pillows (પિલોઝ) ઉશીકાં, તકીયા Cushions

As not to disturb the folds and plaits of their black hair-In such a manner tha the arrangement of their hair into folds may not be destroyed

Picks up- ઉચકી લે છે Takes up

Close to-Just near

I beg your pardon-હું તમારી માફીમાગું છું I beg to be apologised Asleep-Sleeping

Was awaked-Was aroused from sleep, જાગ્યો

Supposed-ધાર્યું, અટકળ કરી Thought, Guessed L *sub pono* I put

Can be slid this way or that-આમ તેમ ખસેડી શકાય Can be thrust on one side or the other

Opening (ઓપનિંગ) બાકું, જગ્યા Hole, Space to pass through Lit-સળગાવી Lighted.

Candle (કૅન્ડલ) મીણબત્તી Stick made of wax

Lantern ફાનસ A transparent case for a candle

Chamber (ચેમ્બર) ઓરડો Room

Peeped into-Looked into

Nor these either-neither was there any boy at that place Alight (અલાઇટ) સળગતી Burning.

In haste-ઉતાવળથી Hurriedly

Put to-gether-એકઠી કરી Collected

Tied them up-બાંધી દીધી Bound them, Packed them
Downstairs (ડાઉનસ્ટેર્સ) નીચે Ground floor
Happened (હૅપન્ડ) બન્યું હતું Occurred
Exclaimed (ઍક્સક્લેઇમ્ડ) બુમ પાડીને કહ્યું L ex out of snd *clamo* I cry out Said loudly Shouted out
Landlord વિસ્રીવાળો Innkeeper
Strong drink દારૂ Strong beverage
Too much strong drink-Plently of strong wine
As you speak manner-As you talk with me thus in an insulting manner
I shall pay you what I owe-I will pay oft y bil
Depart (ડિપાર્ટ) ચાલ્યા જવું Go away L *dis*, *part*, a part
Wanted a night's lodging-Wanted to stay for one night
Lodging (કુતારો) Quarters Place to put up at
Not been long before-Short time after
I have done my best-I tried my utmost
Comfortable (કમ્ફર્ટેબલ) સ્વસ્થ L *con* and *fortis* strong At ease, Happy
Worry (વરિ) ત્રાસ આપવો To trouble
Foolish (ફૂલિશ) મૂર્ખતા ભરેલી Absurd Childish
One by one-One after the other [to be
Presently (પ્રેઝન્ટલિ) તરતજ Immediately L *pre*, *esse*
Lay upon it-Slept upon the coverlet
All through the night-During the whole night
Questions (ક્વેશ્ચન્સ) સવાલ Interrogation

When the morning dawned-જ્યારે પ્હો ફાટ્યો ત્યારે When it was morning
Street (સ્ટ્રીટ) રસ્તો Road
Back street-A street behind the main road
Family (ફેમિલિ) કુટુમ્બ
Earned (અર્નડ) કમાતો Acquired by labour
Was taken with-Was attacked with
Week of pain-After suffering pain for one week
Was taken sickness માંદો પડ્યો Fell ill
Heavily-બ્હોળા In thick layers [closely
Cuddled together-વળગીને સાથે સુઇ ગયા Lay down
Had passed-બદલાઇ ગયા હતા Were transferred
Had passed by coverlet-The voices were transferred by magic to the quilt
Magic (મૅજીક) જાદુ Black art
Echoing (એકોઇંગ) પડઘો પાડતા Reverberating, Making a similar sound [voice there
Kept echoing there-Continued to repeat the
Frowning (ફ્રાઉનિંગ) ભવાં ચડાવીને Angry
Rent (રેન્ટ) ભાડું Money for the hire of room
Payment (પેમેન્ટ) પૈસા Money to be paid
As part of-As a portion of
Wore (વોર) પહેર્યું Put on [driven out
Had been thrust out કહાડી મુકયા હતા Had been
Flakes (ફ્લેઇક્સ) કરા Small pieces
Glittering (ગ્લિટરિંગ) ચળકતા Shining
Numbed (નમ્બ્ડ) ટાઢથી ઠરી ગએલા Stiff with cold
Until .. into death-મરી ગયા ત્યાં સુધી Till they

were dead Temple (ટેમ્પલ) મંદિર, દહેરૂ Shrine
Goddess of mercy દયાની દેવી Diety of kindness
Statue (સ્ટૅચ્યુ) પુતળું Monument, Image
Heavenly (હેવનલિ) સ્વર્ગના Belonging to paradise
But she would not go in–She did not like to enter
Million–દશલાખ Grief (ગ્રીફ) દુખ Misery
Rather stay–રહેવાનું પસંદ કરશે Prefer to stay
Called at–આવ્યો મુલાકાત લીધી Visited
Priest (પ્રીસ્ટ) પાદરી A clergyman
Were touched with pity– દયા આવી Became compassionate, Kind Message (મેસેજ) સંદેશો Errand
Carried its message–The message was that the boys died in poverty and due to the cruelty of the landlord Folk (ફોક) લોક People
Unhealthy રોગવાળુ Abounding in disease
Ill clad ખરાબ લુગડાં પહેર્યા છે. Poorly clothed
Scant (સ્કૅન્ટ) ઓછા Insufficient
Purses પૈસા રાખવાની કોથળી Bags to keep money
Ought (ઑટ) જોઇએ Must

4 Sands of Dee

ડી નદીના રેતીના મેદાન

Mary is sent by her father to call the cattle home She goes to do it all alone although the wind was blowing wildly and the foam on the river was rising furiously ahead All around there was a mist so that she could not distinguish between land and water. She must have unconsciously gone into the water and thence carried away by the waves Next day, the fishermen who come

to the river to fish, see something borne along on the waters They could not say what the thing exactly was But as it comes nearer, the beautiful, golden hair of the girl is seen clearly She, the dutiful and beautiful girl fares the fate of a salmon as her dead body is borne in among the poles of the fishermen's nets How surpassingly shining that salmon is! That human being who came in like a golden fish ! She is buried on the shore and because she met with such an untimely and accidental death, the superstitious boatmen believe that she has become a ghost and still shouts to the cattle

Moral—Mary is an obedient daughter She knows her father is old and so she must go out to call the cattle home Never mind if there is danger abroad She sacrifices her life in doing her duty

Among villagers there is more love and so greater obedience than among the city people. This is proved by the behaviour of Mary

Superstitious folk believe that any one who dies accidentally by water or snake-bite or fire or some such thing turns into a ghost And that ghost wanders near the place of its death crying for what was the last wish at the time of that death But this is not true and we should never allow ourselves to be afraid of anything like a ghost

Call home ઘેર બોલાવી લાવવાને **Make them return home shouting to them**

Cattle (કૅટલ) ઢોર **Domesticated animals such as cows, buffaloes &c**

Across આ થઈને **Through, on the other side of,**

Sands (સૅન્ડઝ) રેતીના મેદાન, રણ **Tracts of sand.**

Dee is the name of a river–In North Wales and Cheshire, ninety miles long

Western wind પશ્ચિમ તરફથી આવતો પવન Wind blowing from the west

Wind સખત, જોરથી ફુકાતો Raging furiously

Dank ભીનો ઠંડો Moist, Wet

Was wild   Was blowing furiously and was also very cold by coming in contact with the foam

All alone તદ્દન એકલી With none else

For the mist–On account of the mist

Creeping ધીમેધીમે વધતી જતી Increasing slowly

Tide–ભરતી Rise of water in a sea

Came up along–Came just near, Reached

The creeping tide sea–The tide slowly increasing, the waters of the sea reached the shore

Round and round–In all directions, Everywhere

Blinding આંધળા કરી નાખે તેવી, જેમા દેખી શકાય નહિ તેવી Dense So thick that nothing can be seen through it.

Mist ધુમસ Fog Thin vapour clinging to the ground,

Came down–Spread, Enveloped

Hid ઢાંકી દીધી Covered

Weed (વીડ) નકામા રોપા, ઝાડવા Low shrubs

Floating (ફ્લોટિંગ) તરતા Appearing above the surface of the sea   Tress (ટ્રેસ) વાળની લટ Plait of hair.

Tress of golden hair–Plait or curl of glossy and yellow hair.

Drowned ડુબી ગયેલી Submerged, Sunk

Maiden (મેડન) કુમારિકા Unmarried girl

Nests માછલી પકડવાની જાળ

Salmon (સૅલમન) એક જાતની માછલી A kind of fish

So fair–So brightly

Stakes જેની સથે જાળબાંધે છે તે વાંસડા Thin poles to which nets are fastened and which are fixed in the ground

Was never stakes at Dee–of all the fishes that were caught in the nets at Dee none was so bright as the thing just caught (the body of that girl Mary Here *stakes* is used for net)

Rowed હોડીમા સુવાડીને લઇ ગયા Carried her in a boat propelled with oars

Rolling–Turning over like waves

Cruel because any one that comes near it is drowned

Crawling ધીમેધીમે આવતા Moving slowly

Hungry–It devours (drowns) any one who comes near it

Grave–Tomb Boatmen ખારવા Sailors, Seamen

Charles Kingsley —(1819–1875) An English clergyman and novelist He was the writer of such popular stories as those of *Westward Ho?* and *Hereward the Wake* He also wrote some beautiful poems, such as this, *The Sands of Dee*

Stanza 1 The father said to his daughter "Oh mary go and bring the cattle home safely across the sandy beach of the River Dee" The wind was blowing furiously in a westerly direction and was very cold by coming in contact with the foam

Stanza 2 The tide qogan to rise slowly but surely and it began to come near and nearer in every direction towards the sand as far as eye could reach and,above that, dense fog covered the land and she could not see anything and she did not come alive (i e she died there)

Stanza 3 The fishermen began to wonder whether it was a plant or a fish or a mass of hair floating on the surface Ringlets of shining yellow hair of the drowned maiden were seen above the nets in the sea In the nets there had never been even a salmon so shining as that curl of golden hair.

Stanza 4 They took her dead body in a boat and rowed it to the shore through the foaming waves that cruelly took her life, brought the boat on shore and buried her But still the sailors at times hear her voice across the Dee calling the cattle back to home

5 The Village Wedding

ગામડામા લગ્ન.

Para 1 In the village there are two sorts of men, farmers and gentlemen There are many cottages belonging to the former and some big houses belonging to the latter There are fields and woods and in the distance there are hills

Para 2 There is a small river running through the village in which you can see small fish glistening here and there There is the church with its old tower and

there is the graveyard with its old inscriptions There is the clergyman's house and there is a school with its playground

Para 3 There is only one Grocer's shop but it supplies almost everything that the villagers want We know that the city people require a great many things but that the villagers want only a few, it is no wonder, therefor that there is only one shop The Grocer also acts as the Post-master There is one Doctor's house

Para 4 The village boys are seen in the lane delightfully watching the sparks of fire that rise up from the village Blacksmith's anvil

Para 5 In the evening some are seen in the village inn refreshing themselves with some food and talk

Para 6 Everyday the same activities are gone through Cows, horses, and boys go out in the morning and return in the evening

Para 7 Sunday is a day of rest The villagers on that day to not work they only go to Church to pray and hear service

Para 8 The scene of Nature changes according to the seasons but the life of the villagers goes the same round throughout the year

Para 9 But to day there is something unusual It is not Sunday and yet is a holiday and the Church bells are ringing

Para 10 The reason is that the daughter of the greatest man of the village, the Squire, is going to be married The sun is shining brightly and so women suppose that the bride will be happy There is a great

deal of ornamentation, flowers and flags at the Church and at some of the houses of the villagers in honour of the marriage Villagers of the place and its district have come out, dressed in their best Sunday clothes Drivers of carriages have put on the 'wedding favours'

Para 11 A feast is to be given to the villagers and for that purpose large white tents have been pitched in the Park of the Hall and tables are laid

Para 12 Inside the Hall great preparations for a feast are made for gentlmen, guests specially invited for the wedding feast

Para 13 The steps of the staircase of the Hall are covered with red cloth for ladies to tread upon and flags and flowers are so much in evidence in every room that it looks like a garden The names of the bride and the bridegroom are knitted in brief in an arch, made of white and red roses

Para 13 Wedding presents, so many and so beautiful, large and small are placed for show in the largest room of the house

Para 14-15 The bride is dressed in white satin, her her relations first drive off to the Church and last goes herself with her father, cheered and blessed all along the road by the villagers, for she has been beloved of them all for twenty-years

Para 16 Everything in the Church is ready, the old Rector and the Bridegroom and the so many witnesses of the coming marriage

Para 17 The Bride arrives, the church organ plays a grand tune She has her 'bridesmaids' just as the bridegroom has his 'best man' She walks up to the altar.

The marriage ceremony begins and the marriage vow is taken both by the bride and the bridegroom and the marriage ring is put on the third finger of the left hand of the bride by the bridegroom The rector blesses the married couple and the bridegroom and the bride sign their names in the Church register as man and wife. Then, husband and wife and guests drive away to the Hall, there to partake of the marriage feast The villagers also crowd together in the park for the same purpose

Many are the congratulations and 'drinks to the Health of the Bride and Bridegroom' Then the bride cuts the wedding cake and all are pleased to take a piece each

The pair now bid good-bye to the guests, Church bells ring, bands of music play and the guests depart The cheerful and happy villagers long remember and talk about the marriage of the Squire's daughter

Lies–Is situated **Woods** (વુડ્ઝ) જંગલ Forests

Cottages (કૉટેજીઝ) ઝુંપડી Huts [on the field

Dotted over–Numerous cottages have been erected

Here and there–In some places

Standing in its own ground–Erected on the ground belonging to the owner himself

With a smooth green lawn in front–In the fore part of the house, there is a plot of grassy land

Filled with–Full of

Paths (પાથ્સ) રસ્તા Road cut out in lawns

Gravel (ગ્રેવલ) ઝીણી કાંકરી Small pieces of stone

Wind in and out–Are made in a zigzag manner, leading from and into the garden

Beyond–on the other side

Rise–Are situated

Shady trees–Large trees giving good shade,

Rivulet નદી Diminutive of river A small river

Ripples (રિપલ્સ) ખળખળ અવાજ કરે છે Makes a gentle sound while flowing Gently flows

Pebbles (પેબલ્સ) પથરા Small pieces of stone

Ripples over in its bed–The river flows gently over little stones which can be seen in the river.

Bed (બેડ) તળીયુ Bottom

Arched Bridge કમાનવાળો પુલ Bridge having arches.

Centre (સેન્ટર) મધ્યભાગ Middle

Church (ચર્ચ) દેવળ A building for christian worship

Belfry ઘટ રાખવાનો બુરજ Bell-Tower.

Announce જણાવવુ Declare, Proclaim

Wedding (વેડિંગ) લગ્ન Marriage

Funeral (ફ્યુનરલ) દાટવાની ક્રિયા Burial ceremony

Grave yard દેવળની પાસેનુ મરેલા માણસો દાટવાનુ ચોગાન A court yard near the church for burning the dead

To call people funeral–The bell is rung in the church at the time of prayer or when a marriage ceremony takes place or when some dead body is to be buried

Tombstones (ટુમ્બ સ્ટોન્સ) Slabs of stones on a tomb on which the name of the deceased is written

Inscription (ઇન્સ્ક્રીપ્શન) કોતરેલો લેખ L *in* and *scribo*, I write Anything engraved on a stone

Worn ઘસાઇગયો છે Impaired

Cut into the stones–Engraved

Close by-Just near [rector to live in.

Rectory ધર્માધ્યક્ષને રહેવાનુ મકાન Building for the

Clergyman ધર્માધિકારી Priest, Rector

In charge of-Having the charge or care of

Ivy એક જાતનો વેલો

Not far off ઘણે દૂર નહિ, પાસે Near

Play ground રમત ગમતની જગ્યા Open ground for the schoolboys to play

Main-મ્હોટો, મુખ્ય Principal

Lanes go off to the houses-From the main street small lanes branch off in different directions leading to houses.

Grocery (ગ્રોસરિ) ગાંધીની દુકાન Grocer's shop

That are likely to be wanted in the village-That the villagers are likely to require

Plates (પ્લેટસ) રકાબી Rich folk=Rich people

Neighbouroood- પાડોશ Vicinity

Post-master-One who manages a post office e g the work of delivering letters despatching parcels etc

Stamps (સ્ટૅમ્પસ) પોસ્ટની ટીકીટ Postal stamps

Pony-cart- ટટ્ટુની ગાડી A small carriage with a pony yoked to it

He has to be ready to go-He must by prepared to go Supply-જથ્થો Stock

Medicines (મેડિસિન્સ) દવા Chemical drugs

Blacksmith-લુહાર

Forge- ભઠ્ઠી A furnace where iron is heated

Bright sparks- ચળકતા તનખા Brilliant particles of fire or some ignited substance

Anvil (એનન્વિલ) એરણુ An iron block on which smithhs
hammer sud shape work
Hammer (હૅમર) હથોડો
Comes down upon-Falls hoavily
That fly from down upon the red hot iron=
When hot iron is beaten by a hammer little
sparks of fire come out of it
Inn (ઇન) વિશી Hotel Is over-Is finished
Smoking their pipes-Smoking tobacco in pipes
made of clay or wood
Ale- જવનો દારૂ Wine made faom ale
Sweep out-વાળી કહાડવું Remove the dust
Dress-કપડા પહેરવા Make them pnt on clothes
Mend-સમા કરવા Repair
To graze-ચરવાને To feed in open fields
Plough (પ્લાઉ) હળ Tilling instrument
Are led out to the plough-Are yoked to the plough
Harvest-field-કાપણી કરવાને તૈયાર થયેલું ખેતર Field full
of crops ready to bo reaped
Breakfast-નાસ્તો A morning meal
Have had-Have finished
Reigns (રેઇન્સ) પ્રવર્તે છે, પ્રસરે છે Provails
Quiet reigns in the village-Everywhere there is
silence in the village
Come pouring out in numbers
Seems alive with them-Appears to be full of activity
owing to the noise made by children
Cheese (ચીઝ) પનીર Cake made of curd, sugar and butter

Sinking sun અસ્ત પામતો સૂર્ય Setting sun
Saunter down (સૉન્ટર) આમતેમ ભટકવુ Stroll idly
Sunday clothes-Fine clothes which they wear on sundays
Rector (રેક્ટર) ધર્માધિકારી Priest Clergyman
Preaches ઉપદેશ આપવો delivers a sermon
Hymns (હિમ્સ) ગીત Songs Psalms
Service ઈશ્વર સેવા, ઇશ્વર ભક્તિ Formal religious devotion.
Because it is serving God-Because to do so is to serve God Seasons ઋતુઓ Tints રંગ Hues
Depart as winter approaches-Just when winter sets in, the birds leave England and fly away to the other countries
Seldom-ભાગ્યેજ Hardly
Village-All the men in the village
The village is awake early-All the people in the village have arisen early
Stir-ગડબડ Movement Sunrise-Morning
Eagerly watching-Observing carefully
What is going on-What is happening
Indeed-ખરેખર Truly [villages
In all the country around-In all the surrounding
Squire (સ્ક્વાયર) ઇગ્લાંડમા એક ઉચો ઇલ્કાબ છે It is the title of a man next in rank to a Knight
Owns-Possesses
Hall is the name of the Squire's building 'Happy is the bride etc (see lesson 6)
Cartloads of flowers-Carts full of flowers.

Ferns–A sort of plants

Are being taken down–Are carried

Gateway–દરવાજો Entrance gate

Flags wave from it–Banners are fastened on the arches and they flutter by the breeze of the wind

To do him honour–તેને માન આપવાને To pay respect to him

Carriages–ગાડી Coaches

Pairs જોડી Couples

Roll up હંકારી લાવે છે Are driven up

Relations (રેલેશન્સ) સગા Ralatives L *re, latus* carried

For miles around–From places, some miles away

Ribbon (રિબન) વેસ, રીત A long narrow web of silk, used for trimming dresses

Button hole–Holes in the coat for fixing a flower [in it

Wedding favour–As a present in honour of wedding

Pitched–ઉભા કરવામા આવ્યા છે Are erected

Tables have been laid with plates etc–Plates etc have been placed on the table

Invited–નિમત્રણ કરવામા આવ્યુ છે Are requested to come L *in vito* I call

Inside–અન્દરના ભાગમા In the interior

Mansion (મૅન્શન) મકાન, મહેલ Palace

Ancestors (ઍન્સેસ્ટર્સ) બાપદાદા, Forefathers L *ante*, before and *cedo* I go

Preparations–તૈયારી

Wedded pair–married couple

Marriage ceremony–લગ્નક્રિયા Ceremony by which marriage takes place

Terrace (ટેરેસ) અગાશી An elevated flat roof or platform, made of stone

Leading down–Extending Lofty ઉંચુ High

Gravelled સુવાળી, કાંકરી જેના પર પાથરેલી હોય તેવો Covered with small, soft stones or pebbles

Has been laid–Is spread

Alight–ઉતરે Descend Soil–મગાડવા Make dirty

Staircase–દાદર The space in which a stair is placed

Flowers hide the staircases–Over the staircase are placed flower pots so that it is completely covered with flowers

Far end of the drive–Other end of the path

Arch of triumph–શુભ પ્રસગની ખુશાલીમા સુદર કમાન ઉભી કરવામા આવે છે તે Magnificent arch raised to commemorate or celebrate a happy event

Initial–શરૂ થતા, આરભના Letter at the beginning of a word (R is the initial letter of the word Rama)

Intertwined–ગુથેલા Woven together

Has been given up–Is specially kept for

Display–બતાવવુ તે Show, Exhibition

Have been pouring in=Are coming in numbers

Articles–Things, Presents [ઢંકાએલ જમીન

Carpeted floor–Floor covered with carpet શેત્રજીથી

Goodly sight–Beautiful spectacle સુદર દેખાવ

Statue (સ્ટૅચ્યુ) પુતળા Monument

Bracelet (બ્રેસલેટ) બગડી An ornament of the wrist

Necklace–હાર A string of beads or precious stones for the neck

Diamonds and rubies–હીરા ને માણેક

Work tables–Tables used at the time of working.

Need buy nothing=Would not require to buy anything [skin of a goat

Kid leather-બકરનું ચામડું Leather made from the

Wreath (રીધ) માળા Garland

Orange blossoms-Orange flowers

Staying-Living Excited-Eager.

Drive off-Drive in a carriage to the church

To catch a glimpse=To have a look

Peer through=Look through

Railings-જાળીના સળીઆ Bars of an enclosure

Well known to them-Acquainted with them

Bless her-આશીર્વાદ આપવો Exprsss good wishes

Decorated (ડેકોરેટેડ) શણગારવામા આવ્યું છે Adorned

Altar (ઑલ્ટર) અંગ્રેજ લોકોના દેવળમા ધર્મ ક્રિયા કરવાની ઉંચી જગ્યા હોય છે તે A raised platform in a church for performing religious ceremonies

Minister (મિનિસ્ટર) ધર્માધ્યક્ષ A religious officer or a rector, Priest L *minister* a servant

Bouquet (બોકે) ફુલની કલગી Bunch of flowers

Listening (લિસનિંગ) ધ્યાન દઈને સાંભળે છે Hear attentively.

Wheels (વ્હીલ્સ) પૈડાં

Best man-The right-hand man or the supporter of the bridegroom at a wedding.

Rails-સળીયા Bars

Organ-એક જાતનું વાદ્ય યંત્ર A kind of wind instrument consisting of a number of pipes, with keys like those of a piano

Tune-Melody Leaning-અઢેળીને Reclining

Veil-A thin covering. બુરખો [time of wedding]
Brides maids-Girls whe attend on a bride at the]
Walking two and two-Two in one line.
Group themselves-Gather themselves roud
Ancient-જૂના Old
Prayer book-Book containing hymns or prayers.
Wilt thou have-Will you like to have
Wedded wife-married wife ધર્મપત્ની
Comfort-Give solace L *con, fortis*, strong સુખ આપવુ
Forsaking all others-Giving up or leaving off
any other woman you may have loved
Are strained to hear-સાભળવાને આતુર હોય છે Are very
eager to hear Giveth-Gives
Repeat-ફરીથી બોલી જવુ To reiterate [કિ દુખમા
For better, for worse-Under all circumstances સુખ
Cherish (ચેરિશ) સ્નેહ રાખવો Hold dear
Do us part-આપણને જુદા પાડે Parts us Separate us
Ordinances (ઑાડિનન્સિસ) હુકમ, ધારા An edict or
Decree L *orde*, order [faith to thee for that
I plight thee my troth-I pledge my honour or
Those whom God put as under-Let those who
have been joined (i e married) by God, be not
separated by man
Endow (એન્ડાઉ, આપવુ Enrich, Furnish
Put asunder-જુદા પાડવા Separate
Pronounce-મ્હોટેથી કહેવુ Declare L *pre, nuncio* I call
Psalm (સામ) ભજન Hymn of God
The Bible is the sacred book of the Christians.

Vestry is a room in the church where the church Registers etc are kept

Registers–નોંધ બુક Record book

Walk down the centre to the door–Walk from the centre of the room to the door

"The wedding march"– લગ્ન વખતે ગાવાના ગીતનુ નામ છે

Scatter–ફેંકવા Throw, Spread

Grandest–સૈથી ભપકાદાર Nicest

Hurry off–ઉતાવળથી જાય છે Go in haste

Long remembered–Remembered for a long time

Meanwhile–તે દરમિઆન During that time

Dome–ઘુમટ Flowers arranged in conical shape

Congratulate (કૉંગ્રેચ્યુલેટ) અભિનંદન આપવુ Pay their greetings L *Con & gratulari* to wish one joy

Many .. she hears from–Her aunts say "May God bless you" to her

Telegrams (ટેલિગ્રામ્સ) તાર

Were not able to come–Could not come

Blushes–સ્હેજ શરમાવુ Is a little abashed with joy

Surname–અટક The family name

Christian name–Name given to a christian boy or girl at the time of Baptism

In the name, *James scott*, for instance, *James* is the Christian and *Scott* the family name

Are handed round–આપવામા આવે છે Are offered

Drink to the health–અંગ્રેજોમા શુભ પ્રસગની મિજબાનીમા એવી રીતે સલામતી લેવડાવવાનો રિવાજ છે Drink, wishing the health of

Cut the wedding cake–There is a custom in England, that in a feast held in honour of

a wedding, a huge cake called the wedding cake is kept, which the bride cuts and distributes amonst the guests

Captain–An army officer of superior rank

Full dress–When he wears the army uniform

Good-bye-Farewell Peal–Ringing વળુંવળાટ

It is lost in the distance–It is a custom to wave handkerchiefs as a sign of farewell [distance

It is lost in the distance–It disappears in the

Tenants–ખેતી કરવાની જમીન ભાડે રાખનારા Those who have hired land from him for cultivation

Shades of evening fall–Darkness of the evening spreads over the village

Is over–પુરો થાય છે Is finished, Has passed away.

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6 An Old Song

એક જુનું ગીત

Summary—In the old, good days of England, the people believed that the marriage which takes place on a bright day when there are no clouds and the sun shines forth in all his glory proves to be a very happy one On such a day even the inanimate Church bells seem to say that the marriage would be crowned with future joy And so it was in the case of a bride who married on a lovely day Many years passed after her marriage and she was gradually passing toward old age and yet her

appearance remained fresh because her love was always fresh And she often remembered the song that was sung on her marriage-day and was glad to think how it had practically come true in her life This was the cheerful thought that sustained her when the time for death had nearly come Yes, really, 'happy, happy is the Bride the sunshine falls upon"

Comments--It is wonderful to think how people of all countries have come to associate frankness or gloom with misery, and light or lustre with happiness For example, heaven is supposed to be bright and hell, to be dark and gloomy We also believe that if any day is cloudy, except, of course, in the monsoon, then on that day something evil must have happened, for instance, the death of some good or great man

This belief has a peculiar force in the minds of Englishmen, for we know that the sunshine is not so common in England as in India They are very joyous, therefore, if luckily the sun shines upon their bride on the marriage-day

All such beliefs are now supposed to be superstitous, especially by the city people, for are they not enlightened and are they not superior to the villagers? The poet has, therefore, very skilfully said

"Thus sang a little *village* maid,
In England's *olden* days"

Sunbeam plays-તડકો પડે છે Sun shines
Sunbeam-સૂર્યના કિરણ. Ray of the sun.
Maid (મેઇડ) કુમારિકા Maiden

A village maid–A maiden living in a village
Olden (ઓ'ડન) જુના Ancient
Lovely (લવ્લિ) મનોહર, સુંદર. Beautiful, Charming
Gaily–Nicely, Joyously
Perfumed the air–Filled the air with the perfume
Gaily–Joyously [હવામા સુગંધ ફેલાવતી હતી
Bridal peal–Sound of the bells rung at the time of wedding.
Echoed (એકોડ) પડઘો પાડયો Reverberated
Glided swiftly–ઝડપથી પસાર થયા Passed quickly
Over her brow–Over her Here the word brow is put for the face
The long over her brow–She passed many long years quickly
That time had scarcely touched–There was scarcely any effect of the ravages of time on her fair brow
Wrinkle–કરચલી Folds
Or left there–Neither was there any single wrinkle visible over her brow (i e forehead)
Freshly bloomed–Increased freshly
Peaceful bower–Happy, contented mind
Here love is compared to a flower and the mind to a bower (ફુલ મંડપ)
Withering power–Decaying influence i e Influence which weakens the force of love
Thinking sweetly smiled–While she thought over the words, she laughed gently
Passing hours beguiled વખત ઝટ પસાર કરી નખાતતા.

Made her time pass quickly
At length આખરે **At** last
Tide (lit **meaning)** ભરતી
Ebbing fast away નો જલદીથી ઓટ થયો
Tide of life fast away તે જ્યારે વૃદ્ધ થઇ When she grew old
Fond memory સુખી યાદદાસ્ત Happy remembrance

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7 The Barber of Bagdad

Harūn al Rashid reigned as Caliph of Bagdad from 786 to 809 A D It was his practice to go out for himself in different dresses to hear secretly what his subjects might say about him or his officers Now it once so happened that Ali Sakal, the most famous and fashionable barber of Bagdad made a bargain with a poor wood-cutter for *all* the wood that was upon the wood-cutter's ass The fuel was given but then the barber made a demand for the pack saddle also, for, it was chiefly made of wood and he must have *all* the wood, so said the bargain And he forcibly took it away Now this was quite unjust and so the wood-cutter made complaints, one after the other before the Kazi, then before a higher judge and at last before the Mufti himself, but as all of them were patrons of the barber the case was dismissed Now the poor wood cutter was not to be put down by this sort of thing, he applied to the Caliph himself who duly called him in his presence and said that a bargain must be fulfilled according to the letter of the law but on the other hand he whispered something in his ear whereupon the wood- cutter went away and then *he* entered

into a bargain with the barber for getting himself and his companion shaved by him The performance was done on the head of the wood -cutter and when he was asked to produce his companion he produced his ass The barber, of course, believed himself to be too great to touch the ass and dismissed them both The Caliph now called the barber to his court and said that if the barber did formerly think of insisting upon a pack -saddle being included in a load of wood, he, the Caliph must now think of insisting upon an ass being accepted as the wood- cutter's companion And so the barber was ordered to shave the ass which he did with no small amount of trouble vexation and humiliation 'And all Bagdad resounded with the story, and celebrated the justice of the Commander of the faithful

Bagdad–A famous city situated on the bank of the river Tigris in Asiatic Turkey It was the capital of the ancient Saracen (Mahomedan) empire The modern Bagdad is nearly 500 miles away from the sea and contains a population of 145,000 Some of the most fertile lands are to be seen in and about the city

Caliph–(From the Arabic word, *Khalifah*=a successor, *Khalafa*=to succeed) A title given to the successor of the prophet Mahomed The Caliph is vested with supreme dignity The caliphat of Bagdad reached its highest glory and splendour under Haroun Al Rashied The title has now been swallowed up in those of *Shah, Sultan*, *Emir* and so on.

Famous–Well-known by his good actions

Orthodox–One who strictly follows the old original religion A pious and firm believer as opposed to Heterodox=one who takes to new ways in religion, almost a disbeliever Both these words are adjectives, (આસ્તિક, ધર્મચુસ્ત)

Abbasid–belonging to the dynasty of Abbas, uncle of the Prophet Mahomed The caliphs of this dynasty are called Abbassides and altogether they reigned from 750–809 A D The most celebrated of them all was Haroun Al Rashid born, according to some authorities, in 756 and reigned from 786–809 A D (અબ્બાસના વંશના)

Ascended the throne–ગાદી ઉપર આવ્યો Came to the throne Early age– નાની ઉમરે

Sagacious–wise ડાહ્યા

Prime Minister–Chief–વડો પ્રધાન

The court–the palace where he decided points of law or gave justice to his subjects, his officers of the palace and its furniture– કચેરી

Reign–the period during which he ruled as Caliph રાજ્ય કારકીર્દિ

Was–singular verb following a plural subject (court and reign) because the idea expressed by court and reign is one, singular

Brilliant–Splendid, famous–ઉજ્જવળ

Western World–Europe and America, because they lie to the west of Asia which may be called The Eastern World

Hero-**Chief** actor in a story or a drama મુખ્ય પાત્ર, નાયક The Europeans and Americans know mostly of Harun al Rashid from their reading of *The Arabian Nights*, because these are translated into English and many other languages of Europe They cannot read the original nor are all of them expected to know much of Mahomedan History

Arabian Nights-A book of fanciful stories, also translated into Gujarati One thousnd and one nights are supposed to have been devoted to the telling of these tales The stories were told at night and so they are given the title, Arabian Nights The matter of these stories is derived from Indian, Persian,Egyptian, and Arabian lore. They are very delighful reading and so the Western World reads them and gets to know about Haronn al Rashid-અરેબિઅન નાઇટસ એ નામનું વાર્તાનું પુસ્તક

Numerous-A great number of, Many ઘણી ઘણી

Arabic-Of Arabia. અરબસ્તાનના.

Literature-Good books in prose ond poetry on all subjects સાહિત્ય

Various-Os different sorts. જૂદીજૂદી જાતના

Disguises-Dresses put on to conceal his own personality વેશ બદલા [recognise him.

At Night-For then it will be more difficult to

Behaved-Acted and spoke વર્તન ચલાવતા હતા

Of happy memory–Whose name is joyfully remembered by all because he was a good ruler It is customary as mark of respect or reverence to add some such title to the name of great good men જેમકે ભગવાન્ શંકાચાર્ય, પુણ્યશ્લોક નળરાય

Celebrated–About whom men talked much in praise પ્રખ્યાત

Steady hand–he shaved without hurry or injury. છરકા કર્યા વગર ધીમી ધારણે હજામત કરવા માટે

Dexterity–Skill (From the Latin word *Dexter*=the right hand) The right hand is more skilful in doing work of any kind than the left and so dexterous means clever, skilful And whatever is graceless or unskilful we call in English *aukward*, because *auk*=the left hand હોશીયારી, દક્ષતા દક્ષ અને ડેક્સ્ટરસ એ બે શબ્દની વ્યુત્પત્તિ સરખી જણાય છે

Trim–Prune, to cut in a regular or seemly shape. કોરી કાતરીને ઠીકઠાક કરવા બાગના ઝાડને ઉપર ઉપરથી દેખાવદાર બનાવવા કાપવામા આવે છે તેને પણ to trim the plants or leaves એમ કહેવાય Also, to trim the wick= વાટ કાતરવી.

Beard–દાઢીના વાળ Whisker–hair on the cheek ગાલના અથવા પડખેના વાળ [પાટો બાંધ્યો હોય છતા પણ

Blindfolded–Covered up with a piece of cloth

Drawing blood– લોહી કાઢવુ

Employ–Put to service કામે લગાડવુ

Run of business–ઘરાકી ધંધો [haughty ઉદ્ધત.

nsolent–*in*=into, *salio*=I leap) Presumptuous:

Scarcely–Seldom ભાગ્યેજ

A head... Aga- He would not shave the hair of any man who was not at least a *Beg* or an *Aga* બેગ અથવા આગા કરતા નીચી પાયરીના માણસના મસ્તકને તે અડતો પણ નહિ Wood for fuel–બળતણ માટેનુ લાકડુ.

Scarce–Coming in little quantity થોડી પેદાશ હતી

Consumed–Used up તેની દુકાને ઘણા લાકડાની વપરાશ અથવા જરૂર હતી તેથી [તેને પહેલી પસંદગી આપીને.

In preference–Selecting him before anybody else.

Almost . sale–તેની દુકાને પોતાના લાકડાં તુરતા તુરત ખપી જશે એવી લગભગ ખાત્રીથી

Considerable–Great, Not quite small

Offered price–અમુક પૈસા આપવા કહ્યુ

Offered–Told him that he would give

Unloaded–Took off the load from લાકડાનો ભારો ગધેડા પરથી ઉતારી નાખ્યો

Pack-saddle–The saddle or wooden frame in which the fuel was packed ઓઠુ, કાઠુ.

Bargain–Contract સાટુ Agreement–કરાર.

Amazement–Astonishment, Wonder નવાઇ, અચબો

Altercation–War of words તકરાર

Overbearing–Haughty અભિમાની

Distress–Misery, Disappointment દુખ, નિરાશા

Customers–ઘરાક [તેને આશ્રય આપનો.

Patronised–Supported by being his customer

Made light–Considered of little importance નજીવી કરી કાઢીનાખી - [અરજ કરી.

Appealed to–Begged before, Stated his case to.

Mufti–(Ar *mufti* a judge or magistrate) A Doctor of Mahomedan Law મુસલ્માની પંડિત

Pondered–deeply thought ઉંડો વિચાર કરીને

Settled–Gave his opinion નિર્ણય દર્શાવ્યો

Provision–condition શરત, કાનુન

Kuran–The Holy Scriptures of the Mahommedans મુસલમાનોનું ધર્મ પુસ્તક ખ્રિસ્તિઓનું જેવું બાયબલ અને હિંદુઓના ધર્મશાસ્ત્રો અગર ભગવદ્ગીતા તથા વેદ વેદાંત તે પ્રમાણેનો ધર્મગ્રંથ હિંદુઓની મસ્મૃતિ અગર તેવી કોઇ બીજી સ્મૃતિ ધર્મશાસ્ત્ર કહેવાય છે અને તેમાં ધર્મનો અર્થ લૌકિક ધર્મ પણ થાય છે એટલે ન્યાય અને કાયદાકાનુન તેમાં સમજાવેલા છે તે મુજબ કુરાનમાં મુસલમાની કાયદો છે

Put up with–Bear, endure સહન કરી લેવી

Disheartened–Disappointed નિરાશ થયો

Forthwith–Directly, immediately એકદમ, સીધો

Scribe–One who writes forothers for a little money મુનશી, લહીઓ, અરજી લખી દેનાર

Petition–Humble application અરજ

Got... petition એક લહીઆ પાસે અરજી લખાવી

Duly–Formally નિયમાનુસાર

Presented–Submitted રજુ કરી

The Day–Accusative of time, *on* understood

In State–In a formal procession રીતસર સરઘસ કાઢીને.

Mosque–A Mahommedan temple મસ્જીદ

Punctuality–the habit of working regularly વખતસર કામ કરવાનોજ રિવાજ

It ... presence–વેાડાજ વખતમાં ફરીયાદીને પોતાની સમક્ષ બોલાવ્યો **Approached**–Gone near.

Kissed the ground–As a mark of extreme respect This was the mode of salutation to a Mahommedan ruler

Placing him–With joined hands

Sleeves–That part of the cloak which covers the arms and the hands બાય The sleeves were long and so they covered the hands also Nowadays the sleeves cover only the arms but in the case of old persons or some Rajput or Mahommedan nobles we still see the long sleeves

Feet–The wood-cutter carried his hands and feet as described in the lesson, simply to show respect

Words on his side–A bargain must be fulfilled according to its words The barber had said these words–'For all the wood that is upon the ass' Now if I consider these words as they are, my decision, perhaps, will go in the barber's favour The letter of the law is with him જો માત્ર કરારના શબ્દોજ જોઇએ તો ચુકાદો હજામની તરફેણમા થાય.

Equity on your side–But the spirit of the law is with you Equity means justice, proper and equal treatment The barber wished to cheat the wood-cutter for the latter could not have understood from the words "all the wood" as much as the former

Kept–Fulfilled અમલ થવો જોઇએ

Faith–Trust શ્રદ્ધા વિશ્વાસ

But–After this word there is a long dash to show

that the Caliph said somo such words in the man's ear, not loudly.–"If the barber cheated you you can have justice by cheating him and thus teaching him a lesson not to cheat others" And then he must have told him what he should do for that purpose

Obeisances–Reverential salutes નીચા વળીને પ્રણામ
Without–Outside બહાર [બાધવાનુ દોરડુ
Halter–The rope by which an animal is tied up
The Country–Some village ગામડા [ક્રિયા, હજામત
Operations–Actions of cutting the hair વાળ કાપવાની
Settled–Decided upon નક્કી કરવામા આવી
Crown–Head Shorn–Deprived of hair મુડાયુ
Presently–Soon તુર્તજ
Demean–Act below my position હલકો પડયો છુ
Away with you–Get out
I'll mischief–તમને બન્નેને ઇજા કરીશ [Razor–અસ્ત્રાઓ,
Commander of the faithful–A title of the Caliph He was the head of the Mahommedans
A true believer–A human being who truly believes in the word of the Kuran [કરવી શરૂ કર
To the ass–Begiato shave the ass ગધેડાની હજામત
Consequences–Result, નહિતર પરિણામ શુ આવશે તે તુ જાણે છે અર્થાત્ હુ તને સખત શિક્ષા કરીશ
Obliged–Compelled ફરજ પડી
Lather–Apply soap before shaving સાબુ લગાડવો
Jeered–Laughed at ઠીઠીઆ ઠેકો કરવામા આવ્યો ખુબ મશ્કરી કરીને ચીડવ્યો.

Mocked–Same as jeered The two words are used together for the sake of emphasis તેની સામે ચાળા કરવામા આવ્યા **Taunts–Cutting rebukes** મેણુા ટોણુા.
Bystanders–Those who sat or stood near him પાસે ઉભેલા માણુસેા
Appropriate–Prportionate, proper યેાગ્ય, પ્રમાણુસર
Resounded–Echoed was full of talk ગાજી ઉઠયુ.
Celebrated–Praised and made known everywhere

8 The Plate of Gold
સેાનાની રકાબી.

Summary—One day a wonderful plate of Gold dropped from heaven in the courtyard of the temple at Benares It was so written on it that it should be given as a reward to him who loved God best of all All people soon got to know of it and all of them poured in to give evidence of their kind and loving deeds before the Priests' Council which sat on for no less than one whole year to hear and judge At last they settled that the plate must be given to one man among those witnesses whose whole estate hed been given away in charity within that year But as soon as soon as the man advanced to take up the plate it changed to basest lead In this way the priests went on adjudging the prize in favour of three different persons but at the touch of each of them, the plate turned into lead All the while, those who came to the temple distributed money among the poor maimed beggars who lay near the gates, but without real charity of the heart They did it only in the hope that the priests might count that as a kindly service.

Now towards the end of the second year a simple peasant came to the temple to fulfil a vow He did not know at all that a competition for the plate of Gold was going on But when he saw a poor, blind beggar lying near the gate, he at once knelt down and consoled him with the words "O thou, my brother! bear thy trouble bravely God is good" You see, he did not give any money to the beggar for he had none to spare but he gave what he had, namely, love from his heart God was pleased and He put such a feeling in the mind of the priests that they thought of asking the peasant to take the plate and to see if it did not turn into lead And really it did not, on the contrary it shone with thrice its former lustre In this way the prize went to the real lover of God and Man

Moral—God does not care for our money, or power or position He looks into our heart Whatever action we do, He measures it by the feeling with which we have done it A great philosopher has said 'Motive makes Morality,' that is to say, our action is good or bad according to our motive or inner object with which it is done Those who gave money to the beggar outside the Temple did it only with a view to get the plate of Gold or to win praise You see, their *motive* was not good There is nothing bad in giving money but the motive also must be pure, if we do it to please God there must be real kindliness of the heart which the peasant had and so God was pleased.

If we serve our fellow-brethren, we serve God There is a poem about Abu Ben Adam (Abu the son of Adam) in which it is said that God considered him to be His first and best devotee (ભક્ત) because he used to serve

men All creatures are of God and so in serving them we serve God Only it must be done without any desire of reward, Service for the sake of Service. Hear what this says —

' He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all"

ગૂજરાતી સાહિત્યમા પણુ કહેવામા આવ્યુ છે કે ભગવાન્ ભાવનઃ ભૂખ્યા છે ભેાજન કે ભપકાના નહિ ભગવાન્ રામચદ્રજી શબરીના બેારથી સતુષ્ટ થયા, કૃષ્ણુ ભગવાન્ સુદામાના તાડુલથી અને વિદુરની ભાજીથી પ્રસન્ન થયા, આવી બધી વાતેા એકજ સત્ય સૂચવે છે કે ભગવાન્ અતર્યામી હેાઇ આપણુ અતર તપાસે છે, બહારની ખાલી કૃતિએા નહિ પરતુ તેની સાથે યાદ રાખવુ ઘટે છે કે બહાર તથા અદર એ બન્નેની પવિત્રતા હેાય તેા વળી વધારે સારૂ માનતા માનવી અને તે પૂરી કરવી એ બહારની કૃતિ થઇ છતા તે ખરા ભાવથી બેડુત કરવા આવ્યેા હતેા તેની તે બહારની કૃતિ તે અદરના ભાવના સ્વાભાવિક ઉમળકારૂપ હતી, તેથીજ પ્રભુ પ્રસન્ન રહે છે

Benares (બનારસ) કાશી The sacred city of the Hindoos
Temple court દહેરાની બ્હારનુ ચેાગાન Court-yard adjoining a temple
Wondrous (ઉન્ડ્રસ) અદ્ભુત અજાયબ જેવુ Wonderful.
Where on-Upon which
Were writ-Were written
Loveth best-સહુથી વધારે ચાહ રાખે છે
Gift (ગિફ્ટ) બક્ષિસ Present.
To him . heaven-This plate is sent from heaven as a gift to one who loves best

Proclamation (પ્રૉક્લેમેશન) ઢંઢેરો L *pro* forth and *damo* I call Anouncement

Thereat-Thereupon

Midday hour-Exactly at noon time

Assemble એસેમ્બલ) એકઠા થવું. Gather together,

For virtue-On account of their virtue

Deem their right the best-Consider their claim superior to any other

Deeds of mercy દયાના કામ Acts of kindness

Adjudge (એડ્જજ નક્કી કરવું, ફેંસલો આપવો. Decide

Ran swift as light-Spread as quickly as light

Quarter(ક્વાર્ટર) દિશા Direction

Munshis (મુન્શી) Learned men

Hermit (હરમિટ) સાધુ, Recluse, Ascetic

Renowned (રિનાઉન્ડ) પ્રખ્યાત Famous, Noted for

Splendid (સ્પ્લેન્ડિડ) સુંદર Bright, Illustrious L *splendeo* I shine

And all splendid deeds-and all of them were famous for bright and merciful deeds,

In solemn council-Assembled together to hear

To merit યોગ્ય થવાને To deserve to get

Claimants (ક્લેઇમન્ટસ) હકદાર Those that asserted their right to it

Patient weighing-ધીરજથી સરખાવી જોતા Deliberately

After a patient weighing of the worth of all-After patiently considering the worth or value of all the claimants

Worth (ઉવર્થ) કીમત Value

Bestowed (બિસ્ટોડ) આપી Gave, Conferred.

Lover of the race-Kind to the whole mankind

Estate (એસ્ટેટ) મીલકત Property. L e, *sto* I stand

Had parted been-Had been distributed વ્હેંચી દેવામા આવી હતી

Trembling with joy-આનંદથી ધ્રુજતો Thrilling with gladness   **Advanced**-Moved forward

Lo-Look   **Finger-touch**-Touch of his finger

Basest lead-Worthless, Bad lead હલકામા હલકી જાતનુ સીસુ

Aghast (એઘાસ્ટ) ભયભીત Terrified

Hapless (હૅપલેસ) કમનસીબ Unfortunate.

Dropt-Dropped down

Clanging (ક્લૅન્ગિગ) ખણુખણાટ કરતી Making a loud metalic sound.

Guerdon (ગરડન) બદલો Reward Prize

Was transformed-બદલાઇ ગઇ Was changed L *trans*, *forma* form

Awarded (એવૉર્ડેડ) આપી Bestowed, Conferred

Thrice did heaven refuse the gift-Thrice the plate of gold was changed to a plate of lead

Host (હોસ્ટ) ટોળુ Group, Crowd

Maimed (મેઇમ્ડ) લગડા, પાગળા Crippled

In hope to move that love-With the hope of moving the claimants with pity for them (and thus to get something)

Whereby-It was by showing love to mankind that they were to get the plate

Rained freely-છુટથી વ્હેચવામા આવ્યા Were distributed broadcast [out to receive the coins.

Out-stretched-પ્હોળા કરેલા Hands that were stretched

So much as turned-Did not even care to turn

But none that begged-All of them gave money freely to the beggars but none of them cared to look to their piteous faces and thus sympathise with them Almost passed-Was nearly over

At length there came-At last a poor farmer came to that place Peasant(પેઝન્ટ) ખેડુત Farmer

Not aware- Not knowing

Contest (કૉન્ટેસ્ટ) હરીફાઇ Struggle, Competition L. *con, testis* witness [To worshp

To pay a vow-માનતા પુરી કરવાને To fulfil a vow,

Shrivelled (શ્રિવેલ્ડ) કરચલી વળી ગયેલા Wrinkled

Line of shrivelled beggars=Number of lean beggars sitting in a line

All his.. to sweet pity-His heart became full of pity towards the poor beggars

Welled up ઉભરાઇ આવ્યા Filled his eyes.

Sore (સોર) દુખી Afflicted

Shunned by all-સઘળાએ ત્યજી દીધેલો Avoided by all.

Sightless (સાઇટલેસ) આંધળો Blind

Knelt (નેલ્ટ) ઘુટણીએ પડયો Sat on his knees

Palms (પામ્ઝ) હથેળી Surface inside the hand

Trouble (ટ્રબલ) દુઃખ Pain.

Bravely-બહાદુરીથી Courageously

Bear thy trouble bravely-Endure the pain nobly

Straight way-સીધે સીધેા Directly
Wrangled (રેંગલ્ડ) કજીઓ કરતા હતા Quarrelled
They wrangled of their deeds of love-They quarrelled about their superiority in good deeds
Awhile-થેાડીવાર For a short time
Listened (લિસન્ડ) ધ્યાન દઇને સાંભળ્યું Heard attentively.
To beckon (બેકન) બેાલાવાને To call.
Sacred vessel-The plate of gold
Lustre (લસ્ટર) તેજ Brilliancy
Amazed (અમેઝ્ડ) ચકચકીત કીધા Astonished them
Rejoice (રિજોઇસ) ખુશી થા Be glad
Departed (ડિપાર્ટેડ) ગયા Went away L *de, partis,* a part
Bowing (બાઉઇંગ) નીચાનમીને Bending his hand low, Saluting Streamed (સ્ટ્રીમ્ડ) ચેાતરફ ફેલાઇ Radiated, Spread

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9 William Tell

William Tell was a brave Swiss archer His countrymen still regard him as their national hero One day he disobeyed the order of Gessler, the Austrian Governor of Altdorf, a town near like Lucerne The order was for all the Swiss to bow to his hat which he had caused to be placed upon a pole in the market place, he being much filled with pride For this refusal to obey him, Gessler ordered the brave archer to be heavily chained and taken by a boat to his castle to be imprisoned there As he was being carried in a boat a storm arose and the guard feared that they would be drowned They knew that Tell was a good sailor, so they unfettered him

and he skillfully guided the boat across the lake till they reached near the castle Then suddenly before he could be arrested he leapt ashore, clambered up the mountain side and disappeared Then he hurried to the castle and shot the Governor through the heart Shortly after that the Swiss, in a body, rose against the Austrians, their despotic ruler, drove them from their country and gained their independence Thus he stirred up the Swiss, who in order to perpetuate his name, have built a chapel on a rock near lake Lucerne, which is known as Tell's Chapel

Sights (સાઇટસ) દેખાવ Scene, View.
Lofty (લોફ્ટિ) ઉંચા High [high.
Rise on all sides-Stand all round the lake very
Edge (એજ) કોર, કિનારો Shore
A scene of the greatest beauty-Very beautiful sight
Makes his way-મુસાફરી કરે છે Travels
Flight (ફ્લાઇટ) દાદર, પગથીઆ Stair, Ladder
A flight of steps-A series or line of steps
Jutting out into-આગળ પડતો Projecting
Stands-Is situated
Chapel (ચેપલ) દેવળ Place of worship
Built to his memory-તેના સ્મરણમા Built to commemorate his name
Memory (મેમરિ) સ્મરણ Remembrance [અમર કરવાને.
To his memory-To perpetuate his name તેનુ નામ
National (નૅશનલ) પ્રજાકીય Of the whole nation L. *natus* born
Regard-Consider
Stirred up (સ્ટર્ડ અપ) જાગૃત કીધા, ઉશ્કેર્યા. Excited, moved to rise in arms.

Yoke-ધુંસરી Sway, Power
Shepherds (શેપ્હર્ડ્ઝ) ભરવાડ Cow-herds
Reared-ઉછેર્યા Brought up
Slopes (સ્લોપ્સ) ઢોળાવવાળી જગ્યા Inclined planes
Fertile (ફર્ટાઇલ) ફળદ્રૂપ Fruitful [I press.
Oppressed (ઑપ્રેસ્ડ) દુખ દીધા Harassed L *op, premo*
Above all things-More than anything
Bitterly (બિટર્લિ) Very much
Accordingly (એકૉર્ડિંગ્લિ) તેથી Thereupon
Cantons-It is the name given to the Swiss provinces
League of Perpetual Alliance નિરંતરની સહાયક મંડળી. A society or a permanent union
Stand by-Help
Opportunity came પ્રસંગ આવે Occasion arose
Was a long time coming-Took a very long time to come, i e Came after a very long time
Stewards (સ્ટુઅર્ડ્ઝ) વહીવટદાર Men appointed by kings to manage small states
Taxed-કર નાખ્યો
Complained (કમ્પ્લેઇન્ડ) ફરીઆદ કરી Told their grievance.
Filled with pride-Proud
Bow-Salute Market place-Bazar
Dared to disobey-ન માનવાની હિંમત કરી. Was bold enough to disobey
Enraged (એન્રેજ્ડ) ગુસ્સે થઇને Being angry
Enraged at his refusal him-Being angry that his order was not obeyed (because Tell refused to bow to the hat).

Archer (આર્ચર) તીરંદાજ One who who is proficient in shooting arrows The brave archer-Tell

To be heavily chained-તેને સખત રીતે બંદિવાન કરવાને To put strong chains around him

Castle (કૅસલ) કિલ્લો Fort

Shut up-કેદ કરવાને, પુરી રાખવાને Confined

Crossing-પેલે પાર જતી Going through.

Guard (ગાર્ડ) રક્ષક Men who were in charge of Tell

Unfastened=કાઢી નાખી Removed his chains

Helm (હેલ્મ) સુકાન Rudder

He took the helm-He held the rudder in his hand and began to steer the vessel

Guided (ગાઇડેડ) દોરી લઇ ગયો Directed.

Already mentioned-આગળ કહેલા Named before

Suddenly-એકદમ At once

Before him-Before anybody could stretch his hand to make him a prisoner

Leaped ashore-Jumped on the shore.

Clambered (ક્લૅમ્બર્ડ) ચઢી ગયોClimbed up.

Disappeared (ડિસઍપીઅર્ડ) અદૃશ્ય થઇ ગયો Went out of sight Hurried-Went hastily

Hid છુપાયો Concealed

Bordered-બાજૂએ આવેલા હતા Was situated on the sides

Track (ટ્રૅક) રસ્તો Path

Rose against-બળવો કર્યો Revolted

Oppressors(ઑપ્રેસર્સ) જુલમ કરનારા Those who harassed them L *ob premo* I press

Invaded (ઇન્વેડેડ) હલ્લો કર્યો Attacked.

Sturdy (સ્ટર્ડિ) મજબુત Stout and strong
Mountaineers (માઉન્ટનિઅર્સ) પહાડમા રહેનારા People who inhabited the mountains L *mons* a mountain,
Struggle (સ્ટ્રગલ) લડાઇ War
Independence (ઇન્ડિપેન્ડન્સ) સ્વતંત્રતા State of being free from any other's sway

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10 My Native Land

મારી માતૃભૂમિ

Summary—A person who has no love for his native land is a person with a deadened spirit Love for our own country is a natural feeling, given us by God Himself, and so if we do not have it, we are unnatural, ungodly The mere sight of our native land must make our heart throb with delight What shall we say, then, about one who is alive and yet who does not show such delight ? We shall say this, that that the man may have many titles, great power or position, and too much wealth, but that it is all useless His name will never be uttered in the patriotic songs sung by bards and what is life without fame ? The man is totally selfish and so he will not earn any reputation Even though his body is alive, his soul is dead and he has no fame—that is *one* death and his body also will die—that will be his *second* death And when he will thus die, there would be no one to be sorry for him or to honour his memory

Moral—The story of William Tell tells us how he was ready to lay down the dearest wish of his heart for the sake of his country The dignity and self-respect

of our countrymen must be preserved at any cost and we should all be prepared to sacrifice our money, our position, our dear hopes, and even our life to uplift our native land A sanskrit couplet says that the Mother and the Motherland are greater than heaven itself, that is to say, we should even give up the highest happiness at the altar (યજ્ઞકુંડ વેદિ)of our country All *Dharmas* point to the same truth As said before, the truth of this poem is illustrated by the story of W Tell

Sir Walter Scott–Was born in Edinburgh in 1771, was a great English poet, and unquestionably the greatest of English novelists He was educated at Edinburgh, but did not shine out much in his studies at the University In 1799 he was appointed sheriff substitute and then clerk of the court of sessions In 1805 he wrote "The Lay of the Last Minstrel", and then "Marmion", Lady of the Lake", "Rokeby" and other Poems But afterwards he turned his pen in a different sort of Literary pursuit viz novel-writing Some of his best novels are 'Old mortality", "Rob Roy", "Heart of the Midlothain", "Ivanho" etc He then wrote the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte He died in 1832 at Abbotsford A splendid monument was erected to his memory in Princess street Edinburgh The lines which follow occur in his poem, The Lay of the Last Minstrel, canto VI.

Breathes–જીવે છે Does there live.

Breathes there the man–Is there any such man living?

Soul so dead- મૂઢ, લાગણી વગરનો So poor spirited.
Who never-That has never [mother land.
This is my own land-This is my own, dear
Burned-જુસ્સાથી ઉછળતા હૃદયથી Thrilled with longing,
Yearned [Home turned-He came homeward.
Strand (સ્ટ્રૅન્ડ) કિનારો Shore
From wandering on a foreign strand-After wandering for a long time in a foreign country
If such there breathe-If there be such a man living.
Mark him-Observe Minstrel-ભાટચારણની Of a bard
Raptures (રૅપ્ચર્સ) અત્યાનંદ Extreme Joy, L *rapio* I snatch,
Swell (સ્વેલ) ઉભરાઇ નીકળતું, ગાતું Rise, Become loud
For him no swell-No bard has ever sung his praise
High though titles-તેને ઘણા ખિતાબ હશે તોપણ
Proud his name-નામજાદો, મોટું નામ ધરાવનારો
Boundless-અખૂટ અઢળક Immense
As wish. claim-Though he might have possessed as much wealth as he desired [Lucre
Despite-Inspite of Pelf (પેલ્ફ) પૈસા, દ્રવ્ય Money,
Claim-ઇચ્છે Desire
Wretch-કંગાલ દરિદ્રી Mean fellow [તદ્દન સ્વાર્થી
Concentred all in self મિથ્યાભિમાની, આપવડાઇ માનનારો. Engrossed in himself Totally selfish L *Con. centrum* centre Living-While alive
Forfeit (ફૉરફિટ) તજીદેશે, ખોશે Lose
Renown (રિનાઉન) આબરૂ, કીર્તિ. Fame.

Living shall forfeit fair renown–While alive he would not get any fame, because being selfish nobody would praise him

Doubly dying–He will die a double death (1) physical death when he will be reduced to ashes and (2) No bard will sing his praise and so he will not be remembered by any body. This is second death.

Shall go dust ધુળમા મળી જશે His body will be reduced to dust after death

From whence he sprung જેમાથી શરીર પેદા થયુ, આ શરીર પચમહાભૂતનુ બનેલુ કહેવાય છે ને પૃથ્વી તેમાનુ એક છે

Unwept–Not lamented by

Unsung–કોઇ એના યશોગાન ગાશે નહિ No body will sing in his praise,

Paraphrase–Does there live a man so poor in spirit that he has never said to himself, "This is my own, my native land"? Whose heart has never thrilled with joy as he has turned his footsteps homeward from a foreign land? If there be such a man, take note of his unhoppy lot No minstrel sings in praise of him He may possess high titles, proud name and uncounted weath but in spite of his titles, his power and his sordid wealth, engrossed in himself as he is, he shall not only lose the esteem of his fellow men as long as he lives, but will die a double death when he dies, for not only shall he die in

body which will be reduced to the worthless dust whence it came but all rememberance of him shall die too, nobody weeping over him, or sho wing honour to his remains, or keeping his name alive in song

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11 William Tell.

PART 11

Once inspite of his wife's persuation to the contrary William Tell and his son went to Altdorf, a place full of danger for them As they approached the town they were suddenly arrested by the Governor's soldiers Tell having disobeyed the order of Gessler to salute his hat The soldiers wanted to take Tell to prison and the people gathered round then, and there was a great noise. In the meantime the Governor who had been out hunting came up He inquired into the matter and asked Tell to shoot an apple on his son s head from a distance of 100 steps The order was very cruel. At first Tell refused to shoot and preferred death But when the Governor told him that if he did not shoot both he and his son would, be killed, he took up courage and shot the apple, though without injury to the boy The Governor was much surprised and he asked Tell why he had put back another arrow, to which he replied, that if, his son would have died, he would not have died unavenged, and the other arrow would have penetrated the heart of the Governor.

Icy (આઇસિ) બરફથી ઢકાયલો **Iceclad.**

Peaks–શિખર **Summits.**

'On high -ઘણા ઉચા. Very high
Giant-રાક્ષસી બહુ ઉચા Collosal Huge
Sentinels (સેન્ટિનલ્સ) રક્ષક, પહેરગીર Guards
Guard (ગાર્ડ) રક્ષણ કરવાને To protect
Raising of Switzerland-The lofty mountains with their high snowy summits stand there like guards to protect the homes of Switzerland
Sunrise glory-સૂર્યોદય વખતનો પ્રકાશ Shining lustre at the time of sunrise
Sunset's golden hue-સૂર્યાસ્ત વખતે સૂર્યના કિરણ સોનેરી રંગના હોય છે Bright red colour
Brighter are the pages true-Pages containing the deeds of valour of their patriots are brighter than etc
Patriot (પેટ્રીઅટ) સ્વદેશપ્રેમી One who loves and serves his country
And first on the roll William Tell-But first and foremest in the list of heroes who fought for the independence of their country and whose brave deeds are related round the fire in winter, is the name of William Tell Roll (રોલ) પત્રક Register
Deeds (ડીડ્ઝ) આચરણ, કામ Achievements [kept
Winter's fire-In homes in Winter where fires are
Whose deeeds round are told-People proudly relate the brave deeds of their heroes in their homes in winter, sitting arround the fire

Scene I

Hammer-હથોડો An iron head or a wooden handle for driving nails. [breakfast for the morning

His wife is busy ..ready-His wife is preparing the breakfast for the morning

Dale (ડેઇલ) ખીણુ Valley [as free as the atmosphere

Free air-We being disturbed by nobody are

Getting ready-preparing

To learn to shoot-To practise shooting [well

If they are ever to shoot well-If they desire to shoot

Defend (ડિફેન્ડ) રક્ષણુ કરવુ protect L *de, fenko*

I strike Mend it-Repair it સુધારી ઠીકઠાક કરો, સમી કરીદો.

String (સ્ટ્રીંગ) ધનુષ્યને બાંધેલી દોરી Cord attached to a bow

Danger (ડેન્જર) ભય, જોખમ Risk L *aawnum* loss

You are going into danger-You are going to a place which is full of danger

Oaths are being taken-Have begun taking oaths

Plot (પ્લૉટ) કાવતરૂ Conspiracy

Country calls me-If I am required to go for the good of my country

Hold back-પાછા હઠવુ, ન જવુ Desist from going

Post of danger-જોખમ ભરેલી જગ્યા Place where there is danger of being killed

Appointed to the work-Will be assigned the work
દરેક માણુસને કામ સોપવામા આવશે

Fitted to perform-Able to perform, Is skilled in performing [days before

The other day-થોડા દિવસ પહેલા That day, some

Dreadful storm-ભયકર તોફાન Raging tempest.

Risked your life Gessler-Plunged into the lake without caring for your life to save a man who had escaped from the Austrian Governor

Generous (જનરસ) ઉદાર Noble

Itwas thinking his wife and children-I thought that as I have a wife and children, so he also must have one, and that thought inspired me to save him and send him back safely to his wife and children

Get into trouble-આફતમાં આવી પડેા

Cross-bow-કામઠું A weapon used in discharging arrows

What do you want with your cross-bow-Why do you take away with you your cross-bow? તારા કામઠાનું શુ કામ છે ?

My bow me-I take my bow with me

Keep away-દૂર રહેા Remain at a distance

Owes you a grudge- વેર રાખે છે Wants to avenge, Intends harm to you

Trouble myself-Bother myself માથાકૂટ કરવી

Because he cannot touch them-He hates them because he dare not do harm to them

I shall not seek me-If I meet him I will not fly away from his presence and he is such a coward and afraid of me that he will not try to meet me

Stay away-Keep away

Go hunting-શિકાર કરવા જાય Go to hunt

What can with you-તને શુ થયુ છે ? What ails you ?

Trembling-બીકથી ધ્રુજવુ Shudder with fear.

Dread (ડ્રેડ) બીક ભય Danger.

Frighten-બીહીવુ Be afraid

Frighten yourself without a cause–You are uselessly afraid even though there is no cause for fear

SCENE II

Open space–ખુલ્લી જગ્યા

Wasting–ગુમાવીએ છઇએ Passing idly

Salute(સૅલ્યુટ) સલામ કરવી Bow to

Crowded with–full of [L *de, sero* I Join

Deserted(ડીઝર્ટેડ)ત્યજી દીધેલી, સુની Not frequented, Solitary

Scare crow ચાડીયેા Something put on a pole and kept in fields to frighten away birds

Ever since–જ્યારથી From the time that

Respectable (રિસ્પેક્ટેબલ) આબરૂદાર Of good repute Honourable, L *specio* I look [path ચક્કર લેવું.

Make a long round–Take a longer and circuitous

Go twice as far as they need–Go twice the distance they are required to do

To avoid bowing down to a hat–In order not to bow to a hat

Obliged–ફરજ પાડવામાં આવે છે. Compelled.

On their way from Town hall–On their way back to home from the public hall

Town hall is a public hall for giving lectures

Seize–કેદ કરવા, પકડવા Capture, Make prisoners

Comrade (કૅામરેડ) સાથી, મિત્ર Companion

A shame for us Shameful to us

A shame for us––empty hat–It is really shameful for us to stand here idly as guards to watch an empty hat

Disgraceful (ડિસ્ગ્રેઇસફુલ) નામોશી ભરેલો, Shameful Dishonourable. L *dis*, *gratia* favour

Despise–Hate **Flat**–સપાટ Even

Down, down–Extremely down.

Can not enjoy the fruit of their labour (because they are not independent)

Neighbour (નેબર) પાડોશી One who lives in the vicinity

Neighbour does not trust neighbour–People are so distrustful that they even do not trust their neighbours

Fish–માછલી પકડવી Catch fish, Angling

Shut in–પુરાઇ ગયેલો Confined

Feel myself thut in–Feel myself prisoner

Rather–Better, would prefer to

Bleak (બ્લીક) ઠંડી Cold, Chilly

What does the hit matter to us–What have we to do with it?

Halt (હૉલ્ટ) ઉભા રહો, ખડા રહો Stop

Prison (પ્રિઝન) કેદખાનું Dungeon

Citizens (સિટઝન્સ) શહેરીઓ Subjects, People living in the city L *civis*, a citizen

Arrest (ઍરેસ્ટ) પકડવો Seize, Capture

Traitor (ટ્રેઇટર) રાજદ્રોહી One who proves false to his king

A man of honour and good citizen–A honourable man and a loyal citizen

Offer bail–જામીન થાઉં છું Stand as surety

In heaven's name–By heaven

Shocking (શૉકિંગ) કમકમાટ ઉપજાવે તેવુ Terrifying
Defying (ડિફાઇંગ) ન માનવેા, સામે થવુ Disobeying
Knock them down–તેમને મારી નાખ્યેા Beat them, Kill them
Lances (લન્સિઝ) ભાલા Spear.
Dare–હિમત કરવી Venture, Be bold enough
Do you dare to take him from the very midst of us–Do you venture to rescue him from us?
Rebellion (રેબેલીઅન) બળવેા Revolt
Treason (ટ્રીઝન) રાજ્યદ્રેાહ Disloyalty
Horns (હૉર્ન્સ) રણશિગડા Trumpets Hunting horns
Murdenr (મર્ડર) ખુન Assassination
Representative (રેપ્રીઝેન્ટેવટિવ) પ્રતિનિધિ. One who acts in another's behalf
Knee shall bend–સલામ કરીશ Will salute
Knee shall bend God alone–I will bow down to God alone and to none else.
Conscience (કૉન્સ્યન્સ) અતઃકરણ Heart, Soul.
My conscience is my own–You can take away my life (i e my body is in your Austrian hands) but my soul is my own and you cannot force it to do anything
Hem–A sound, showing hesitation
Marksman (માર્કસમૅન) નિશાનબાજ Shooter
Lose a shot–Miss a shot
Hem (હેમ) ખુંખારેા Utterance or sound of voice
Love all alike–Love them equally
Proof (પ્રૂફ) ખાત્રી Evidence
You must give skill–You must covince me by

an experiment of your skill in shooting
Warn (ફ઼વૉર્ન) ચેતવણી આપવી Give a warning
Lose your head-Will be killed
Monstrous (મૉન્સ્ટ્રશ) રાક્ષસી Cruel, Appalling L *manstro* I show
You cannot mean that-You cannot seriously mean that I should hit at my boy's head
Impossible (ઇમ્પૉસિબલ) અશક્ય Impracticable
I prefer to die-Would rather die than do that
Do you not know the love of a father's heart-Do you not understand the extreme love of a father for his child, that you command me to do so' Stand white-Are white with fear
Accustomed-ટેવાઇ ગયેલા Habituated
Jokes (જોક્સ) મશ્કરી Pranks
Make room there-Stand aside and make away
Measure (મેઝર) માપવું To find our the length, etc
Do not miss your mark-Do not fail to hit at the apple
Fall down-Kneel down at the feet of the Governor
Plead (પ્લીડ) આજીજી કરવી Entreat
Unmanly-હીચકારા જેવું Cowardly
To play agony-To cut jokes at the sacrifice of a father's feelings
I place your fate in your own hands-It solely depends on you to save your life or die
Harshness (હાર્શનેસ) નિર્દયતા Cruelty

Acknowledge (ઍકનૉલેજ) સ્વીકારવુ L. *ad* and *nosco* I know Confess-Admit

Praise your mercy-તમારી દયાના વખાણ કરવા Extol your kindness

Kneel (નીલ) ઘુટણીએ પડવુ Fall on knee

The arrow will not touch me-my father will not miss his aim and thus I shall not be hurt by the arrow

Innocence (ઇનોસન્સ) નિર્દોષતા Harmlessness

Touch you-તમારાપર અસર કરવી Affect you Move you

Does not the touch you-Do not the simplicity and innocence of the boy move you to pity?

Account (ઍકાઉન્ટ) હીસાબ આપવો Explain

There is a God in actions-There is Almighty God to whom we shall be responsible for our actions

Not even breathe-Not even move a little

Struggle (સ્ટ્રગલ) તરફડીયા મારવા Move violently

Tyrant (ટાયરન્ટ) જુલમી રાજા Oppressor Cruel king

Your knees give way-Your legs totter and you appear to fall down

Swims-ફેર આવે છે Seems whirling

Swims before my eyes-I fell giddy

I cannot see clearly-My vision is dimmed

Spare me this shot-Spare me from the trouble of shooting at such a thing

Tunic (ટ્યુનિક) બદીયાન Jacket

Run me through-મારી નાખે Pierce my body with an arrow

Flashing–ગુસ્સાથી ચળકતી Shining with anger
Not a bit–Not at all
It was only a trial on your part–You wanted only to test his courage
You are . far–You are carrying the joke too far.
You have no right to act in this way–You as an agent of the emperor should uphold his honour and should not act in this way
Do you dare–Are you bold enough to defy me?
Beckon (બેકન) બોલાવવા Call Sign them to come
Did I not know you would not hit me–I was sure you would hit the apple and not miss the mark
As the mountains stand–For all the time to come
Centre (સેન્ટર) મધ્યબિંદુ The middle point
Pleasure (પ્લેઝર) મરજી Willingness L *placio* I Please.
Fate was near–Thy death was near.
Unavenged (અનઍવેન્જડ) બદલો–વેર લીધા વગર Without taking revenge
Not unavenged–My child would not have died unavenged because in that case I would have shot you Parting hour મૃત્યુનો કાળ Dying hour.
Shaft–તીર. Arrow
Sped so well–સફળ થયુ, બરાબર લાગ્યુ Was successful.
He brings the proud to shame–He humiliates proud persons.
Praise to this Holy Name–Let us praise this holy name
Schiller–(1750–1805) A famous German dramatist

and poet. He was trained to be a soldier but he had a special desire to shine out as a man of letters Besides his drama, called *William Tell*, his plays, *The Robbers*, *The Maid of Orleans* etc. are very well-known. Schiller was also for a time Professor of History at the University of Jena While engaged in this capacity, he wrote his *History of the Thirty Years' War*

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12 The Wreck of the 'Hesperus'

હેસ્પેરસનું ભાંગી જવું

Summary—One day in the winter the owner of a small vessel called the Hesperus sailed out on the open sea, taking with him his little blooming, beautiful daughter The wind blew now in this direction and now in that, whereupon an experienced sailor asked him to go to a near port and take shelter there But the owner made light of the master and simply laughed The force of the wind increased until at last it grew into a storm. The girl, innocent of the terrors of the deep was very much afraid, and she felt that Death was coming The father tried to console her and wrapped her in his clock, and tied her to a mast, himself being afterwards frozen to death All through the midnight the ship dragged on and was finally wrecked At daybreak some fishermen came *to* the sea and there they saw the beautiful girl tied to a drifting mast and dead

Moral—Man proposes, *God* disposes = ધાર્યાં અધુરા રહે, હર કરે સોહાય We also see how a father loves his child and how a child clings to its parent in times of danger, being sure

of his protection at all times The child's faith is fulfilled and the owner of the ship, her father, gives up his cloth and dies The child knows not that the father has died and still calls him for protection ! All boys and girls should learn to love and honour their parents, for God and they are their true protectors

Schooner (સ્કૂનર) સાંકડું વહાણ A small vessel
Sailed the wintry sea–Moved on the sea in winter
Skipper (સ્કિપર) નાના વહાણનો માલિક Owner of a small vessel

To bear him company–તેની સાથે સથવારો કરવાને To accompany him. To go with him
Flax (ફ્લૅક્સ) શણ, Linen [to or given by fairies
Fairy (ફેઅરિ) પરી મ બધનુ પરીએ આપેલું Pertaining
Like the dawn of day–Of the colour of the morning (which is white with a slight reddish tinge)
Hawthorn Buds–Hawthorn is white.
Her bosom white as the hawthorn buds–Her breast was as white as the unopened hawthorn
Ope–ખીલવું Open. Bloom, [flowers.
The skipper he stood–Here, he is redundant The skipper stood Helm (હેલ્મ) સુકાન Rudder
Pipe–તબાકુ પીવાની ચલમ Tobacco pipe
Pipe... mouth–He was smoking his tobacco pipe
Veering (વીઅરિંગ) બદલાતો Turning Changing
Flaw (ફ્લૅા) પવનનો ઝપાટો Sudden burst of wind
Now west, now south–At one time westward, at another, southward Up–Got up

Spake-Spoke   Had sailed-Who had sailed
Main દરિયો Sea   I pray thee-I request you.
Put into yonder port-Sail towards that bardour
પેલા બંદર તરફ હંકાર
Hurricane (હરિકેન) પવનનું તોફાન Cyclone [around it
Golden ring- પીળું કુંડાળું A circle of golden hue
Last night no one we see-These two lines show that if at night a circle of golden hue was seen round the moon, and if on the night following, no moon, the sailors considered it an ill omen
Blow a whiff ધુમાડાનો ગોટો કહાડ્યો Gave out a puff of smoke Scornful (સ્કૉર્નફુલ) તિરસ્કાર ભરી Disdainful
Scornful laugh laughed he-He laughed out contemptuously   Gale-પવન Blast of Wind Fall hissing-સુસવાટ કરતો Made a hissing sound as it fell   Brine (બ્રાઇન) દરીયો Ocean
Billows (બિલોઝ) મોજા Waves
Frothed (ફ્રૉથ્ડ) ફીણ આવ્યા Foamed
Yeast (યીસ્ટ) તાડી, ખમીર Fermented liquor
Smote amain-જોરથી અથડાયું Struck forcibly.
The vessel in its strength-It either means the strong vessel or the storm attacked the vessed with all its force.
Shuddered-Moved to and fro, Wavered
Paused like a frighted steed-It stopped like a terrified horse   Frighted (ફ્રાઇટેડ) બીધેલો Terrified.
Steed (સ્ટીડ) ઘોડો A spirited horse.

Leaped–Went forward [cable, or 720 feet.
Her cable's length–લંગરનું દોરડું, Length of a ship's
Weather– ખમવું, પવનના જોરની સામે હંકારવું Steer the ship against a storm Roughest gale–Violent storm
Roughest gale did blow–The most violent storm. that was ever produced by wind
Wrapped (રેપ્ડ) વીંટાળી Covered [her warm.
Wrapped her warm–He covered her to keep
Sea man's coat–Woollen coat of a sailor
Stinging blast–sharp, piercing gust of wind.
Spar–વહાણનો ડોળ A piece of timber used as a mast
Mast–ડોલ કાઠી Upright pole in a ship
Church bel's–Bells in a church
What may it be–એ શેનો અવાજ હશે એ શું હશે ?
Fog-bell–Bells rung to warn sailors that there is fog in the sea
Rock bound=Surrounded by rock
Steered સ્ટીઅર્ડ] હંકાર્યું propelled
In distress– ભયમાં In danger, In difficulty
That cannot live–That cannot keep afloat.
Angry sea–તોફાની દરિયો Tumultuous sea
Some angry ..sea–Guns are fired from a ship in mid ocean for help, when she is in danger of sinking,
Gleaming (ગ્લીમિંગ ચળકતું Shining Glittering
Answered never a word–Did not say a single word in reply

Frozen corpse- ટાઢકથી ઠરી જઈને મરી ગયેલો Dead on account of the freezing cold

Corpse (કૉર્પ્સ) મુડદુ Dead body of a human being

Lashed to the helm-Dashed against the helm સુકાન આગળ અફળાયેલો

Stark (સ્ટાર્ક) અક્કડ Rigid

All stiff and stark-Quite motionless and rigid.

Lantern (લૅન્ટર્ન) ફાનસ Lamp

Gleamed-Shed its light

Glassy (ગ્લાસિ) કાચ જેવી ચળકતી Shining like glass

Fixed-Steady because lifeless.

Drear (ડ્રીઅર) ભયંકર Dreadful

Whistling (વ્હીસ્લીંગ) સુસવાટ કરતા Making a hissing sound

Whistling sleet and snow-Hissing hail and storm

Sheeted ghost-Evil spirit covered with a shroud, ધોળા કફનથી ઢંકાયેલુ ભૂત (because the vessel was enveloped with fog)

Swept (સ્વેપ્ટ) હંકારાયુ Was driven towards.

Reef (રીફ) ખડક ખરાબા, A chain of rocks,

Norman's Woe-It is the name of a range of rocks; so named because many Normans were ship-wrecked there

Fitful gusts between-At intervals between the recurring blasts of wind

Trampling (ટ્રૅમ્પલિંગ) કચરી નાખતા Treading under feet.

Surf (સર્ફ) મોજાં Waves

It was the sound sea-It was the sound produced by the waves dashing against the rocks and sea-shore.

Breakers (બ્રેકર્સ) ફીણવાળા મોજા Waves
Right beneath–Just below [a ship-
Bows –વહાણનો ડોળ, મોખરાનો ભાગ The forepart of
Drifted–ધસડાયુ Was swept
Wreck–ખડયેર જેવુ A ship in the state of breaking
Whooping (વ્હૂપિંગ) મોટા અવાજ કરતુ Making a loud noise **Crew** (ક્રૂ) ખલાસી Sailors (of ice
Icicles (આઇસિકલ) હિમકણ બરફની કટકી Small particles
A whooping her death–A roaring wave came and carried away along with it all the sailors on board just as small particles of snow are swept away
Rattling shrouds–Ropes or rigging making noise
Sheathed–Covered
Went by the board–Fell by the side of
Fleecy (ફ્લીસિ) ઉન જેવા સુવાળા Soft as wool
Carded wool–પીંજેલુ ઉન Wool made clean
Like the horns of an angry bull–Just as a furious bull thrusts its horns into the bodies of men and pierces them
Stove–બાકુ પડ્યુ Got a hole in it Broke into pieces
Like a vessel of glass–As brittle as a vessel made of glass
Bleak sea-beach–Dreary and cold sea shore
Aghast (અઘાસ્ટ) ભય પામેલો. Terrified To see=On seeing
Lashed close–Tied firmly
Drifting–Moving slowly

Was frozen-Was turned into ice (on a sea
Brown sea weed-Some worthless plants floating
On the billows fall and rise-Falling and rising
as the waves rose and fell

Henry Wardsworth Longfellow, born in Maine in 1809 was one of the most famous of American poets He was made professor of Modern Languages, at Harvard University. Among his best known works are "Evangeline," "Song of Hiawatha," and "The Golden Legend"

Stanza 1, The little boat Hesperus sailed in winter over the stormy sea and the captain took with him his little daughter to accompany him on the voyage

Stanza Her eyes were blue like the soft linen and her cheeks were of a slightly reddish colour like that of the sky in the early morning Her breast was as white as the hawthorn blossoms that bloom in the month of May

Stanza 3 The captain stood near the rudder smoking his pipe and he watched the smoke blowing at one time westward and at another southward by the changing gusts of wind.

Stanza 4 Then an old sailor who had sailed over the Spanish sea got up and spoke to the captain. "I request you to steer the ship into the

harbour because I fear that a violent storm is approaching"

Stanza 5. The sailor further said, "Last night there was a golden ring round the moon and to-night the moon is not seen at all" The captain only blew a puff of smoke from his pipe, laughed and treated with contempt the fears of the sailor

Stanza 6 Cold gusts of wind began to blow from the north-east and snow began to fall in the sea making a hissing sound and the waves began to rise with foam

Stanza 7 The raging storm came and forcibly struck against the strong ship The vessel stopped and shook like a terrified horse and then jumped as high as the length of her rope

Stanza 8 The captain said to his little daughter "Oh, child come here and do not be afraid because I am able to wishstand the roughest storm caused by the wind"

Stanza 9 He covered her with his warm sea coat to protect her against the cold and cutting a rope from a broken plank, tied her strongly to the mast of the ship

Stanza 10 The daughter said that she heard the ringing of church-bells and asked him what sound it was He replied that it was the sound

of bells rung on a rocky coast to warn sailors of the fog and saying so he sailed for the open sea

Stanza 11 The girl again told her father that she heard the sound of firing of the guns and asked him what sound it might be He replied that it was the sound of a gun fired for help from a ship that could not keep afloat in the storm

Stanza 12 The girl further said that she saw a shining light and asked what it was But the father did not give any reply because he was dead and frozen on account of the extreme cold and ice

Stanza 13 The captain was hurled against the rudder and he lay quite motionless with his face turned towards the sky The light of the lamp was reflected from the shining snow and it fell on his steadfast and lifeless eyes

Stanza 14 Through the dark and gloomy midnight and through the hissing snow the vessel was dragged towards the reef of Norman's Woe like a shrouded ghost

Stanza 15 And between the changing gusts of wind, often a sound was heard coming from the land It was the sound of the waves dashing against the rocks and the hard sea-shore

Stanza 16 The waves were dashing right below her sides and she was dragged away like

a shattered ship Then a gigantic wave came with a loud noise and swept away the sailors on board the ship like particles of ice

Stanza 17 The ship dashed against the rocks where the waves apppeared foaming and soft as wool But the hard rocks below, pierced her sides as a furious bull pierces the body of men with his horns

Stanza 18 The sails, the ropes and the masts of the ship all covered with snow fell into the sea Like a ship made of glass she broke into pieces and sank down, the waves all around making a loud noise

Stanza 19 In the morning a fisherman who was standing on the cold sea-shore was horrified to see the corpse of a beautiful maiden tied firmly to a mast which was being carried away

Stanza 20 The salt water on her breast was hardened into snow and the tears in her eyes were also frozen The fisherman saw her hair rising and falling like the brown sea-weed, as the billows rose and fell

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13 Earthquakes

ધરતીકંપ

Just as when a kettle is boiling over a fire, its lid jumps up and down on account of the steam making its way out through the crack or chink between the edge of the lid and that of the kettle itself, so also when the steam tries to escape through the cracks in the earth, the neighbouring surface of the earth jumps up and down and that is called an Earthquake Charles Kingsley once felt it in the Pyrenees There was a vast crack in the mountains and above that rose cliff upon cliff High up in the distance there were woods and flowers and cones of white snow He went to bed and dreamt that near him people were quarrelling but when he woke up he heard a great roar coming up from the earth As it passed from under his bed, the bed shook and seemed to jump The roar then slowly died away and after a few minutes he realised that it was an earthquake That made him think He found out that there was steam under those parts of the mountain from where hot springs were coming out and that, where the limestone and the granite joined, the surface was naturally rather shaky and loose and so the steam tried to escape The force of the steam trying to get out made the earthquake, by its rumbling and thumping inside From this we learn that if there is a boiling mass underground and the rocks covering it are too weak to resist the force of gases, the solid earth bursts, as an engine boiler bursts, when the steam within it is too strong

Sometimes the force of such steam makes a part of the earth roll and rock in waves and if it is strong it

pulls down houses and churches Sometimes again it gives the ground a round-about shock, twisting the walls or making the stones of a pillar fall, one on the other, sideways At other times, the force seems to come straight up from below and then things and people are thrown up high into the air Only the uppermost end is moved, according to a law of motion Sometimes again a great sea wave is lashed backwards and forwards This is due to the rising and falling of the sea botton itself, or perhaps the wave sinks back because the land is raised up out of the sea by the force of the steam and rushes forward when the land sinks back like a pricked rubber ball But to understand all these great things of Nature, we must watch little things at home and we must also learn from our own experience

Note-(1) Nature is a great Book from which we may learn great lessons

(2) Such great phenomena (events) of Nature as Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Storms etc prove the greatness of God and the littleness of Man

(3) To study great things we must begin by minutely observing little ones

(4) Experience is the best Master

Earthquake- ધરતી કંપ

Makes them- થાય છે What causes them

In order to- ને માટે With a view to

Try the very simplest cause we can think-The most natural cause we can imagine

Gunpowder (ગનપાઉડર) બંદુકનો દારૂ A black granular explosive substance

Flask (ફ્લૅસ્ક) દારૂ લઇ જવાની શીશી A portable vessel for gunpowder, bottle

Set fire–સળગાવવું Burn Ignite [વાયુરૂપ થઇ જવું

Being turned into gas–Becoming gaseous

Railway engine (રેલ્વે એન્જીન) આગગાડીનું એન્જીન

Agree with me–મારા અભિપ્રાય સાથે મળતા થવું Be of the same opinion

Explain (એક્સ્પ્લેઇન) સમજાવવું Account for, make clear

Almost if not quite–To some extent, if not wholly

On the whole–Generally, Almost.

Expanding (ઍક્સ્પૅન્ડિંગ) ફેલાતા, પથરાઇ જતા Spread out

If we believe quickness and strength– We can explain to some extent how earthquakes happen, if we believe that they are caused by steam and other gases forcibly and quickly spreading out

Quickness (ક્વિક્નેસ) ઝડપ Agility

Kettle (કેટલ) ચાહદાની A metal vessel for boiling water

Lid–ઢાંકણું Cover

Rattle–ધીમો અવાજ કરે છે Makes a low sputs

Escapes in little jets–Comes out in tiny spouts

Lid-quake–Shaking of the lid

Loose and yet hard–Cover itself, being hard but loosely set

Crack (ક્રૅક) તડ, ધાટ Split

Edge (એજ) કોર Outer rim.

Rattle the surface of the earth–Cause the surface of the earth move up and down with a loud noise

Passing rattle-A slight noise (Because in this case the steam can pan pass out easily).

Pyrenees is the name of a lofty range of mountains stretching for about 240 miles between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean sea and forming a natural frontier to F ance and Spain.

Solemn (સૉલમ) ગભીર Serious

After a while-After a short time

Did nothing but laugh-Only laughed

Loveliest spot-મનોહર જગ્યા. Beautiful place

Glen-ખીણુ Valley

At the bottom-તળીયે At the foot of it

Torrent (ટૉરન્ટ) ઝડપથી વહેતો પ્રવાહ L *Torrens*, burning. A violent stream.

Polished (પૉલિશ્ડ) ચકચકીત Shining, Glossy

Walls of polished rocks-Practically there was no space and the water was flowing over the sides of rocks, hence the sides were smooth

Was cut-Was made, carved out

Cliffs (ક્લિફ્સ) ટેકરી Hill

Cavern mouths ગુફાના મ્હો Openings of caves

Out of each of which falls-From the openings of caverns streams of water fall down

Poured in stream (The construction is -out of each of which, streams large enough to turn a mill, poured in foaming waterfalls)

Poured-Fell, Waterfalls-ધોધ Torrent.

To turn a mill-જળચક્રી ચલાવવાને

Large enough to turn a mill-The force with which streams were falling was so great that the energy produced was sufficient to turn a mill

Piled-Heaped   Woods (વુડ્ઝ) જંગલ Forests

Smelt rich and sweet-Gave a sweet and fragrant odour

Giant silver firs- મ્હોટા ધોળા રંગના દેવદારના ઝાડ Huge fir trees of a white colour

Clothing--Covering

Spire (સ્પાયર) શિખર Summit Top

Jagged (જૅગેડ) ખરબચડા Rough

Saw edge-કરવતની ધાર Sharp side of a saw

Cones (કોન્સ) શંકુ આકારનાં Broader at the bottom and tapering to a point at the top

They were miles away in reality -Really speaking they were at a distance of several miles.

Fancied (ફૅન્સીડ) કલ્પના કરી Imagined

Snow white they stood into the air-These beautiful mountains, with their summits covered with snow were some 7000 feet high

Rose colour-Reddish white

Face-Become pale Turn to

Admiring-Praising

Dare say-ખાત્રીથી કહું છું Surely say, Say positively.

Ere now-પહેલા Before.

Fancy (ફૅન્સિ) કલ્પના Imagination

To account for-To explain

Some stir or noise to account for it-While you are asleep and a slight noise is caused, the effect produced on your brain is such that you dream to have heard that noise continuously and for a long time Underneath-Beneath

Crash-ખડખડાટ Loud noise

Coming up-Coming along

Passed under my bed-As the-sound proceeded through the place, I was sleeping

Leaped out-કૂદયો Jumped out

As if hunderd underground-જાણે કે સેકડો આગગાડીઓ જમીનની તળે ગડગડતી હોય એમ લાગ્યુ The noise was similar to that made by a hundred trains going on beneath the surface of the earth

Die away- બધ થવુ Cease

Screamed (સ્ક્રીમ્ડ) ચીસ પાડી Gave out a shrill cry.

Cackled (કૅકલ્ડ) અવાજ કીધેા Made a sharp sound

Flashed across me-મને એકદમ સુઝયુ, It occurred to me,

Could do no less than think-Could not do any thing short of thinking, could not but think

Burning mountain-જ્વાળામુખી Volcano

Limestone marble- ચળકતા કળીચુનાનેા પત્થર આરસપહાણ

Granite (ગ્રેનાઇટ) એક જાતનેા પત્થર A kind of hard stone.

Upon its back-તેને મથાળે At its top

Were all on one level સરખી સપાટીએ Were at an equal height

That was to be expected-That was just possible. The explanation of the whole para is that on the mountains, to a certain height there was hard granite Beyond the surface of the granite and higher up the mountains, there was lime-stone. The waterfalls were flowing from the bottom of the lime-stone surface because lower down they could not flow, the granite surface being hard, water could not flow through it

Boilers-ઉકાળવાનું વાસણ Vessel in which something [is boiled.

Rather shaky and cracked-is a little cleft and is shaking

Oozing out-બ્હાર નીકળવું Coming out

Rumbling (રમ્બ્લિંગ) ગડગડાટ કરવો To make a low, heavy sound

Thumping (થમ્પિંગ) ઠોકવું હોય એવો અવાજ કરવો Striking as it were with a heavy blow

No laughing matter-હસવાની વાત નહોતી,,જોખમ ભરેલું હતું. Was serious, was dangerous

Hurled (હર્લ્ડ) ઉચકીને ફેંકાવું To be thrown away

Deadly gases-પ્રાણઘાતક, ઝેરી હવા Poisonous gases

Might have roared out of the ground-Might have forcibly flowed out with a loud noise

Are too weak to stand-Are not strong enough to withstand

Bursts (બર્સ્ટ્સ) ફાટવું Break into two

The pressure-The force

Thankful (થેંક્ફુલ) આભારી Obliged.

Tricks (ટ્રીક્સ) રમત **Play, Prank**
Rock (રૉક) આમતેમ હાલવુ To sway backwards and forwards To totter
Steeples (સ્ટીપલ્સ) દેવળનો મિનારો Tower where bells are kept
Shelves (શેલ્વઝ) અભરાઈ
Jump about–કુદીને નીચે પડવુ **Fall down**
Slam (સ્લૅમ) ફડાક દઈને બધ થવુ તે, ધમકારો Noise produced in shutting a door
Creak–ચીચી કરવુ To make a slight noise
Hints (હિંટ્સ) નિશાની, ચેતવણી Signs Warning
Crooked (ક્રુકેટ) વાંકી Bent Circular
Is hardly to be explained–Cannot be explained
One on the other, sideways–એક એકની બાજુપર
To spin it–To turn it round
Went to law–કાયદાનો આશરો લીધો Resorted to legal means in a court of law
Straight up–સીધે સીધુ Directly
Off the earth–જમીનથી દૂર Away from the earth
Smartly enough–બરાબર ચાલાકીથી With sufficient skill
Law–નિયમ Rule
Face of the cliff–Surface of the tops of the mountain
Loose–Not firmly set
Ivory balls–હાથી દાંતના દડા
Touching each other–So that each ball touches the one next to it
Stand still–Do not move
Nothing ..soft air–Had no other ball before it but only atmosphere
Mathematics (મૅથેમૅટિક્સ) ગણિતશાસ્ત્ર. The science of numbers.

Law of motion-Law or fixed rule governing the motion of bodies

Nature (નેચર) કુદરત

Solomon, son of David, was the king of Israelites He was respected for his wisdom He has left to posterity many proverbs and wise sayings

A fool's eyes ends of the earth-A foolish man tries to find out where the ends of the earth are He inquires for things he has not seen and doesnot know common things

Knowledge (નૉલેજ) જ્ઞાન A state of knowing

Destruction (ડિસ્ટ્રકશન) નાશ હેાનારત Demolition, Ruin

Moans-Makes a hollow sound

Sweeps for inland-અંદરના ભાગમા ધસી આવે છે Spreads far into the interior

Sweeps back-Falls back Retires

Most likely-બનવા જોગ Possible

Heave (હીવ) ઉછળવુ Rise and fa'l

Tremendous-Terrrible Fierce

Rush upon the deck-Hurry up to the upper floor of the ship

Up the beach-કિનારા ઉપર On the shore

Accounting for-સમજાવવુ, Explaining

Comes true-ખરૂ પડે છે Proves correct

Blow into it-હવાથી ભરવુ Blow air into it Fill it with air

A party-સમૂહ Group A number of

Island (આયલૅંડ) ટાપુ, બેટ A tract of land surrounded

by water |to hold water

Basin (બૅઝિન) પાણી રાખવાનું છાઠરૂં વાસણ A hollow vessel

Rising out-નીકળી આવતા Coming out Emerging

Short sighted (શૉર્ટ્ સાઇટેડ્) ટુંકી દ્દષ્ટિવાળા Those who cannot see things at a distance

Apt-પાત્ર Liab'e They are likely to

Out of sight-Not seeing

Sinking-Going down lower and lower

Pricked a hole-કાણું પાડવું Bored a hole

Hissing out-સુસવાટ કરતી Making a shrill sound

Would be full of the notion-Would be filled with the idea that એવોજ ખ્યાલ આવે

Just so-Exactly in the same way

Ebb away-પાછળ હઠી જાય છે Recedes

Imprisoned (ઇમ્પ્રિઝન્ડ) પુરાયલી Confined

Stretches and strains-પથરાય છે અને જોરથી દબાવે છે. Spreads and puts pressure on

Crust-પડ. Soil Cover

Till they can bear no more-Till they cannot with stand the pressure.

Snap-Sundered into two

Clap (ક્લૅપ) મોટો અવાજ Loud din

Foul-Filthy

Strain is eased-The pressure ceases to be felt

Grow up- મોટા થવું Became old Advance in years

Foreign (ફૉરિન) પારકો Alien Distant

Preserved (પ્રીઝર્વ્ડ) બચવા પામે Are saved

Bear in mind-યાદ રાખવું Remember [it occurs

How-કેવી રીતે થાય છે તે The manner in which

Charles kingsley–He was an English clergyman and a novelist famous for his chief works, "Westward Ho", "Madam How and Lady Why" and "Hereward the wake"

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14 What Way does the Wind Come?

પવન કયે રસ્તે આવે છે?

We, human beings can only hear the roar of the wind as it actually passes over water at sea and over the snow on the mountains We can hear it rushing through the trees in the woods and in the valleys and over rocks In short, there is not a place in the whole world where the wind cannot go Where, not the quickest or most steady climber can reach, there the wind is heard to rise up at once But we cannot know from which place exactly the wind begins or why it should begin to blow at all, we cannot know to which place exactly the wind goes or why it should disappear there at all Thus we may see the middle of it, the beginnings and the endings are unknown and unknowable

નોંધ—દરેક વસ્તુનું આદિ અને અંત ઇશ્વર પોતેજ છે અને ઇશ્વરની ગતિ અકળ હોવાથી દરેક વસ્તુનુ મૂળ અને છેવટનો લય સંપૂર્ણ રીતે આપણાથી સમજાય નહિ, એ સ્વાભાવિક છે આગલા પાઠમા ધરતી કંપ વિષે વાત કરી અને તે શાથી થાય છે એ સમજાવવા યત્ન કર્યો છે પરંતુ પૃથ્વીના પહાડ નીચે ધમધગતા પ્રવાહો શા માટે? તેનો જવાબ વિજ્ઞાન (Science) એમ આપે કે પૃથ્વી આખી શરૂઆતમા એ ઉષ્ણ પ્રવાહી પદાર્થ જેવી હતી પરતુ તે શા માટે?

આમ આપણે હરકોઇ વાતનું મૂળ તપાસવા બેસીએ તો છેવટ ગમ ખાઇને બેસી જવાનો વખત આવે તે પ્રમાણેજ પવનનુ એટલે વિજ્ઞાન, જે બનાવો બને તે જોઈ તપાસીને કુદરતના કાયદાનુ પરિમાણ ભલે લે પરતુ તેનાથી વધારે ઉડુ જઇ શકે નહિ આપણા જીવનનુ પણ તેમજ છે, આપણે કયા જવાના છીએ વગેરે સવાલોનુ નિરાકરણ ભલભલા તત્ત્વવેત્તાઓ પણ નથી કરી શકયા છતા મોટા કવિઓ આપણા આત્માના અમરત્વની ઝાખી કરાવી શકે છે એટલે વિજ્ઞાનવાદી બનીને આપણી પરમાત્મા પરની આસ્થા ઉડી જવી જોઇએ નહિ તેનો અર્ધદગ્ધતા થઇ પૂરેપૂરો વિજ્ઞાનવાદી તો બધેજ આસ્તિક હોય છે જબરજસ્ત વિજ્ઞાનવાદી આઇઝૅક ન્યુટન પોતાની જીદગીના છેલ્લા વર્ષ દરમ્યાન આ પ્રમાણે બોલ્યો હતો.—હુ જાણતો નથી કે દુનિયા મારે વિષે શુ કહેશે પરતુ મને પોતાને લાગે છે એક બાલકની માફક હુ તો દરિયાને કિનારે ભટકયો છુ અને શખલા અને છીપની સાથે રમ્યો છુ કદાચિત્ આ શખલુ મને ગમ્યુ અને પછી પેલુ, જ્યારે હજુ આખો અનત, અગાધ સમુદ્ર તો મારી આગળ મહાલી રહ્યો છે અને તેનુ સશોધન જરા પણ થયુ નથી મતલબ તેણે જે મોટી મોટી શોધો કરી તેને તે પોતે નાની ગણે છે કારણ કે પરમાત્માની લીલા અમાપ છે, વિજ્ઞાનના આ જમાનામા આપણે બોધ લેવો ઘટે છે કે માણસ જાત વિજ્ઞાનથી ગમે તેટલા મોટા કાર્યો કરે પરતુ ઇશ્વર પાસે તે બચ્ચુ છે દરેક વસ્તુનુ આદિ અને અત અજ્ઞાત અને અજ્ઞેય છે

What way–Through what direction

Rides over–સ્વારી કરે છે, ઉપર થઇને જાય છે Passes over

Wood (વુડ) જગલ Forest

Vale (વેઇલ) ખીણ Valley

Rocky height–High rock

And over rocky .. takes he his flight (Prose order is "He takes his flight over rocky heights

which the goat cannot climb [Passes over
Takes his flight-ઉડે છે, પહોંચે છે. Flies over.
Tosses about-Moves about in a rocking motion
Bare-Naked, Void of leaves.
Plainly- ચોખ્ખી રીતે Clearly
Whither-ક્યાં At what place Where
There's never a scholar in England knows-There has been, at any time, no scholar in England who knows

Paraphrase-From which direction does the wind come and in which direction does it go? It blows over rivers, over the snow over jungles and through valleys It blows even over the high mountain where the goat cannot ascend It blows through leafless trees and this you may clearly see if you look towards those trees, but no one, not even any learned Englishman knows from which direction it comes and in which direction it goes

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15 The Greeks and their Gods

ગ્રીક લોકો અને તેના દેવો.

In ancient times the Greeks were a civilized nation They were fond of living in the open air, and they loved the beauty of nature They belonged to the same stock as the Aryans To them everything in nature seemed alive They worshipped the wind, the sea, the sky, the sun, and the moon as gods and gave them names They

used to say, "Up there, away beyond the clouds, live the great ones who rule the earth" The Romans too, worshipped the same gods, but gave them other names They called the wind the god Mercury, the sea, the god Neptune and Helios, the sun god Over them all, ruled Jupiter Venus was the goddess of love and Juno, the wife of Jupiter was the most beautiful and the most powerful of all the goddesses At this time there were many states in Greece, the principal being Attica Its capital was Athens and the people were called Athenians They used to eat simple and wholesome food which consisted mainly of fruit and bread Meat was used but seldom In Athens there were groves of trees, beautiful statues and gardens The Agora or market place was surrounded by a marble colonnade or covered walk But the most sacred spot in Athens was a great hill in the middle of the city On it stood the sacred temple of Pallas Athene, the patron goddess of the Athenians The image of the goddess was the work of Pheidias, the greatest sculptor the world has ever seen Such was Athens in the Golden Age of Greece about 490 B C

Long ago–ઘણાંવર્ષ પૂર્વે Many years before

Race (રેઇસ) જાત Nationality

Ages ago–In remote past

Aryan or Indo-Europeans is the name given to one of the main divisions of the human family The home of the family is supposed to be in central Asia Branches of the family spread into Europe, Persia and the Ganges Valley and gave rise to Greek, Latin, Celtic, Hindu and other races

Customs (કસ્ટમસ) રીતરીવાજ Usage and manners
Very much the same-To a great extent, similar
Alive (એલાઇવ) જીવતુ. Living
Palace of gold-સુવર્ણ મહેલમા
Fleecy (ફ્લિસિ) ઉન જેવા ધેાળા White like wool
Store house-Granary House where provisions are stored up
Was lost in the clouds-So high that its summit was covered with clouds and could not be seen
Great ones-Gods.
In time-After a lapse of time
Worshipped (ફ્વર્શિપ્ડ) પૂજા કરી Prayed to Offered their devotion
Gave them other namea-Named them differently
Mercury (મરક્યુરિ) વાયુદેવનુ નામ Te planet near the sun.
Neptune (નેપ્ચ્યુન) જલ દેવતા અથવા વરૂણ The most distant of the planets
Came from-Was produced from
As she came beautiful-As she was supposed to be produced from the white foam she was thought to be very beautiful
In the cool of the evening- સાઝે સઘળુ શાંત હેાય ત્યારે. In the evening when every thing was cool.
Perhaps-કદાચ Most probably
Jason and the Golden Fleece (See lesson 36, Page 135)
States (સ્ટેઇટસ) ન્હાના રાજ્યેા

Capital city-રાજધાની મુખ્ય શહેર Metropolis.
Climate (ક્લાઇમેટ) હવા Weather
Delightful (ડિલાઇટફુલ) ખુશનુમા આનંદ આપે એવી Pleasant.
Century (સેન્ચુરી) શતક સો વર્ષ A hundred years
Wet days- ચોમાસુ Monsoon. Rainy season
Sea breeze-Gales of wind coming across the sea.
Out of doors-ઘર બહાર, ખુલ્લામા In open air, outside the houses Industry (ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રિ) ઉદ્યોગ Labour
Barley (બાર્લિ) જવ A kind of grain used for food or making malt [fruit-trees.
Olive yards-Farms or gardens containing olive
Pastures (પાસ્ચર) ચરવાના મેદાન Grazing fields
Abundant (ઍબન્ડન્ટ) પુષ્કળ Plentiful
Picture to ourselves-કલ્પના કરવી Imagine
Market place-બજાર Bazar.
Would be likely to want in return-Would require. in exchange for what they would give
Wholesome (હોલસમ) પોષણ કરે એવો Nourishing.
Took the place of-Was substituted for
Filled their lamps at night-Olive oil was used in burning lamps Grape-દ્રાક્ષ
Figs-અંજીર [in large quantities.
Were to be had in abundance-Could be obtained.
Vegetables (વેજીટેબલસ) શાક Plants used for food for men. Delicious (ડીલિશ્યસ) સ્વાદિષ્ટ Sweet
Meat was eaten but seldom- માસ ક્વચિતજ વપરાતું. Flesh was very rarely used

Faster festival-ઇસ્ટરના તહેવારના દિવસો Good friday, between March 22 and April 25

Groves (ગ્રોવ્ઝ) કુંજ Gardens

Peeped out- ડોકિયાં કરતા દેખાતા Appeared

Statues (સ્ટૅચ્યુઝ) પુતળા Monuments

Was surrounded by-Had on all sides

Colonnade (કૉલોનેડ) સ્તભપંક્તિ, સરખે અંતરે આવેલી થાંભલાની હાર Series of columns placed at regular intervals.

Marble-આરસપહાણના Made of marble

Was supported-Which rested on Which stood on

Which was supported in front-The front part of which rested on

Stately (સ્ટેટલિ) ભવ્ય Grand

Temples (ટેમ્પલ્સ) દહેરા, દેવળ Buildings for public worship.

Lovely (લવ્લિ) મનોહર Charming

Entrance gate-દાખલ થવાનો દરવાજો Gate for public

Which led to-From which began

Flight of marble steps- આરસપહાણના પગથીયાની નીસરણી Stair made of marble steps

[Ivory હાથીદાંતનું.

This was the work of-It was made by.

Sculptor (સ્કલ્પટર) શિલ્પશાસ્ત્રી, કોતર કામકનાર. One who carves figures.

Tip- અણી Point

Afar (અૅફાર) દુરથી From a distance

Gleaming (ગ્લીમિંગ ચળકતા Shining

Golden age-The time when Greece was most [prosperous.



16 Home they brought her warrior dead

તેના મૃત્યુ પામેલા યોદ્ધાને તેઓ ઘેર લાવ્યા

Summary—A warrior once died on the battlefield and when his men brought his corpse home, his wife was so greatly smitten with sorrow that she could not weep Now if the heart is full of grief, it must let out that grief, otherwise the heart would burst and the person would die and so the female servants of the warrior's wife began to move her to tears First, they praised the warrior, calling him a worthy husband, truest friend and noblest foe but this had no immediate effect Then, one of the maidens laid bare the face of the warrior and yet she did not weep At last, an experienced dame placed the warrior's child upon her knee and then her tears burst forth for the truth was brought home to her heart that she must live for the child, the image of them both

ટીકા—અધુરો ઘડો છલકાય (Empty vessels make most sound) એ નિયમ મુજબ જ્ઞાન અગર લાગણી જેમ ભરપૂર તેમ તેનુ પ્રદર્શન ઓછુ થાય છે આ કાવ્યમા વર્ણવેલી સ્ત્રીની પોતાના સુભટ પતિના મૃત્યુ માટેની દિલગીરી ખરેખરી અને સંપૂર્ણ છે અને તે એકદમ રડાકુટ કરી શકતી નથી, પરતુ સ્તબ્ધ બની જાય છે અને આ કાવ્ય પોતે કેટલુ બધુ ટુકુ છે? અને તેથીજ કેટલુ બધુ લાગણી ભર્યું લાગે છે! The voice of grief is always brief સાદા અને સુદર શબ્દોમા કવિએ, જીવનમા બને તે પ્રમાણે યથાસ્થિત વર્ણન કર્યુ છે પોતાના મૃત્યુ પામેલા પતિના વખાણ સાભળવાથી અગર તો તેનો ચ્હેરો મૃત્યુલીન થયેલો સાક્ષાત્ જોઇને પત્નીને અસર ન થઇ એમ નહિ પરતુ તેનુ હૃદય દ્વાર ખોલવા માટે છેવટનો ઘણો પોતાના બાલક—નિરાધાર, નિર્દોષ બાલકની મૂર્તિ જોઇને, લાગ્યો

મેક અનુભવી બાઇને હાથે આવી એકએક વાતના અનેકાનેક ધ્વનિ
નિકળે છે, માટેજ આ કાવ્ય મધુરૂ અને સુંદર લાગે છે

Nor swooned–મૂર્છા પામી નહિ Neither fainted

Uttered a cry–મોટેથી રડ્યુ Gave out a sob

Maidens (મેઇડ-સ) પરિચારિકા ચાકરડી Female servants

She must weep or she will die–At times it happens that if one cannot give vent to tears, heart is choked with excessive grief and it results in death weep, she is sure to die

She must weep, or she will die–If she does not

Soft and slow–Softly and slowly [mistress.

Worthy to be loved–Deserving the love of their

Nor moved–Did not appear to be afflicted with pity for him.

Stole–ધીમે પગલે આવી Walked softly and stealthily

Stole a maiden from the place–A maiden slowly and stealthily walked to the place from where she was sitting

Stept–Stepped પાસે આવી Came dy the side of

Lightly–ધીમેથી Softly [the face

Face-cloth–મ્હો ઉપર ઓઢેલું કપડું Cloth which covered

Rose– ઉભી થઇ Got up.

Set મુક્યુ Placed Made to sit

Knee (ની) ખોળો Lap [her lap-

Set his child upon her knee–Placed his child in

Like summer tears–Tears came in her eyes as forcibly as a storm in summer (Storm in summer is very forcible)

I live for thee—હું તારે માટેજ જીવું છું It is on account of thee alone that I am alive.

i e had it not been for you, I would have died

Lord Tennyson, born in 1809 was one of the greatest of English poets of the 19th century. He became Poet Laureate in 1850 and was raised to the peerage in 1884 Among his principal works may be included "In Memoriam" in the year 8 2

Paraphrase —The people, brought the dead body of the lady's warrior home, but she neither fainted nor cried on seeing the dead body The maidens who were watching her said that either she must weep or if she does not she is sure to die

Stanza – They then praised him in slow and soft words and described him as one worthy to be loved and described his qualities as as a true friend and noble antagonist yet she neither spoke anything nor wept

Stanza 3 Then a maiden slowly and softly went to the place where the dead body was lying She took away the cloth that covered his face, still she neither wept nor cried

Stanza 4 At last a nurse ninety years old got up and placed his child in the lady's lap. Then tears came down from her eyes like a shower and she gently said "My sweet child it is on account of you that I live".

17 Both Sides of the Question

પ્રશ્નની બન્ને બાજુ

Summary—Once upon a time, two knights completely armed, came from opposite parts of a country at a certain statue, and stopped to see it Now, one said that the shield upon which the left hand of the statue rested was golden and the other said that it was silvery And both grew so hot in the dispute that they charged each other at full speed with the greatest fury, and both fell to the ground, much wounded and senseless for a time A passing physician applied some ointment to their wounds and when they could speak, he inquired into the cause of their quarrel The knights stated the case before him and then the physician said that they had quarrelled for nothing The fact was that the outside of the shield was of gold, and the inside of silver From one point of view, one was right, from another and opposite tho other knight was right, and on the whole both were wrong-

Moral–In discussing or thinking about any question, we must look at it from all points of view Everything has its bright side and black or dark side and we must examine both For example, when we say that Money is the root of all Evil, we are right only in some respects. On the other hand, Money gives you a certain power and if you use it for good, Money becomes the root of all Good

From this we must learn to be tolerant towards those who differ from us, for they may have their own point of view We must not be angry with them and we must not hate them We may only say, this seems to be

true to *me* and I will act accordingly" but in that case also our belief must be formed after considering both sides of the question

In days long gone by–ઘણા વખત પહેલા Long ago
Set up ઉભુ કર્યું Erected
Set up a statue to the Goddess of victory–Erected a statue in honour of
At a point together–At a place where roads from opposite directions crossed each other
Sp ar (સ્પીઅર) ભાલો
Her left hand rested upon her shield–તેના ડાબા હાથમા તેણે ઢાલ પકડી હતી Sho held in her left hand a shield
Shield (શીલ્ડ) ઢાલ A broad piece of plated steel carried in hand, to defend one's self from the blows of enemie-
Outside–બહારની બાજુ Outer surface
Inside–અંદરની બાજુ Inner surfac
Former i e the outside surf ce
To the goddess ever favourable–To the goddess who always gives victory to warriors
Inscribed (ઇન્સ્ક્રાઇબ્ડ) લખેલુ હતુ L *in* into and *scribo* I write. Written
Language (લેંગ્વેજ ભાષા Dialec
Favourable (ફેવરેબલ) કૃપાળુ જયદાતા Kind giving success.
Victories (વિક્ટરિઝ) વિજય. Successes
Picts–Inhabitants of Scotland in Pre-Roman times.
Inhabitants (ઇનહેબિટન્ટસ) રહેવાસી Aborigins

Happened (હૅપન્ડ) બન્યુ Took place

Completely armed–પુરેપુરૂ બખ્તર પહેરેલુ. Having put on armour from top to toe.

Armour (આર્મર) બખ્તર Steel cover for the body to protect it from the blows of enemies

Just about the same time–Exactly at the same time.

Inscription (ઇન્સ્ક્રિપ્શન) લેખ, કોતરેલો લેખ Anything engraved on a solid substance.

Admire (ઍડમાયર) વખાણ,પ્રશંસા કરવી Praise

Workmanship (વર્કમેન્શિપ) કોતરકામ કારીગીરી. Skill of the workman

If I have my eyes–If I possess eyes. i e if I am not blind

For my part–As for my opinion

Note that one side of the shield was made of gold and the other of silver b The black knight was standing near the golden side of the shield and the white knight before the silver one.

I know nothing of your eyes–I do not know whether you have got eyes or not

Passer–રસ્તે થઇને જનાર. Way-farer, Traveller.

Above–For more than

Could not bear to be mocked–મશ્કરી સહન કરી શક્યો નહિ Could not brook the insult.

Dispute (ડિસ્પ્યુટ) તકરાર Quarrel

Ended in a fight–The result of the quarrel was that they fought with each other

Rests-ભાલાનાટેકણ માટે બખ્તરની જમણી બાજુએ કઢાડેલો આગળ પડતો ભાગ A projection from the right side of the cuirass, servingto support the butt of the lance

Charged (ચાર્જ્ડ) હલ્લો કર્યો Attacked

Fury (ફ્યુરિ) ગુસ્સો Rage

Shock (શૉક) આંચકો, ધક્કો A sudden violent onset.

Bruised (બ્રુઝ્ડ) ઝરેડાઇ પડ્યા Scratched.

Trance (ટ્રાન્સ) મુર્છા Swoon

Druid-Druids were the priests of the old celtic race

Physicians (ફિઝિશ્યન્સ, વૈદ Medical practitioners. Doctors

Ointment (ઑઇન્ટમેન્ટ) મલમ An unguent

To inquire into પુછવા લાગ્યો Question about

With a sigh નિસાસો મુકીને Sorrowfully

Had given himself time-ધીરજથી રાખી હોત Had patience enough

As well as-As also

Lesson (લેસન) શિખામણ Advice Moral.

Have befallen you-તમારા ઉપર આવી પડ્યા છે Have happened to you

Prevent me te entreat you-Let me request you

Both sides of the question-સવાલની બન્ને બાજુ The pros and cons of a question

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18 Modest Merit

અપ્રસિદ્ધ ગુણ; છુપુ રતન

INTRODUCTION -While sitting near the graves of villagers, Gray is struck with the sad thought that among these dead villagers some must have possessed

the ability of Hampden, or of Milton, or of Cromwell, that is to say, of a bold, liberty-loving person, or of a great poet, or of a great statesman, politician and general for want of education and opportunity they could not so shine out and now here they are, dead and gone, and buried in a small, country churchyard The whole poem is full of sad, wise thoughts and, therefore, he has called it, 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard'

Compare the proverb — The world knows not its great men

Prose Order—The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear full many a gem of purest serene ray full many a flower is born to blush unseen and (is born) to waste its sweetness on the desert air

Grammatical Note—We can say either many a flower *is* born, or, many flowers *are* born Many a boy is lazy = Many boys are lazy When we use the indefinite article 'a' or 'an' the verb should be singular as well as the noun following 'Many a or an'

This stanza occurs in Gray's famous poem 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard"

Gem (જેમ) જવાહીર A precious stone.

Of purest ray serene-ઘણુજ પાણીદાર તથા તેજદાર Emitting purest and brightest rays

The dark ... bear-ઉંડા મહાસાગરમા ન કોઇ જાણે તેમ પડી રહેલા છે Lie at the bottom of the ocean unseen by anybody

Unfathomed (અનફૅધમ્ડ) ઘણો ઉંડો Very deep

Caves-Beds, Bottom.

Is born-ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. Grow

Full many a ...ocean bear—Just as many bright jewels are lying at the bottom of the sea unknown to anybody, in the same way many able persons are buried in obscurity, unnoticed by anybody

To blush—ખીલવું To Bloom

Unseen (અનસીન) Without being marked by anybody.

Waste (વેસ્ટ) ગુમાવે છે Lose

Sweetness (સ્વીટનેસ સુગંધ Fragrance

Desert air (ડેઝર્ટ એર) જંગલની હવા Air in the desert

Full many . desert air—Just as many beautiful flowers grow in wilderness and their fragrance is not noticed by anybody. being out of the way, in the same manner many men of genuine merit have their qualities unnoticed by anybody

Paraphrase --Many jewels there are, of resplendent lustre which lie at the bottom of the sea, uselessly, unknown to anybody In a like manner many fragrant flowers there are which grow in a desert, which bloom and wither away without being smelt by anybody (same is the case with many unfortunate men of low birth who are not able to shine out but, for want of opportunities they remain in obscurity They die unnoticed in this world, though possessed of the same quality that their more fortunate fellowbrothers possessed who had opportunties given them to shine out. Cf with the above

" ઉગે પુષ્પ સોહામણાં, નજરે ના દેખાય
વન સઘળું વાસિત કરે, મિથ્યા મિલિ ખરી જાય"

નર્મદ

Thomas Gray-born in 1746, was one of the most scholarly and most polished of English lyrical poets After finishing his studies he made 'A grand tour of Europe' In 768 he was appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge His 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard" is considered to be one of the purest productions in the English language Among his best poems are the odes written on "Eton College', 'The Progress of Poesy" and the 'Bard" He died in 17.1

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19 Sir Isaac Newton

Summary—As a boy Newton was not strong but he was brave In the class-room he was at first idle but having been once kicked by a fellow-pupil, he returned the blow when school was over, and from that time he tried and in three years got to be the head boy of the school

2 He was born in 1642 and was the son of a yeoman and lived at Woolsthorpe, in the county of Lincoln As an infant he was very weak and sickly but he lived eighty-four years and discovered the laws about the Solar System, Light and Gravity

3 His father had died before he was born, three years after this, his mother re married and went to a new house, the boy was brought up by his grandmother at Woolsthorpe

4 When he became fifteen years old, his mother lost her second husband, Newton was now heir to another farm worth about £ 80 a year He was being trained up as a farmer by his mother but the boy used to stop under a hedge and read work on Mathematics, whereupon the mother was advised by her brother to send *him* to school again

5—8 All this while, the boy was amusing himself with making little machines, such as a wind-mill with a tame mouse into it, a water-clock and a couple of sundials on the side of the wall at his own home At College, too, the walls of his room were covered with drawings etc

9—10 At the age of eighteen he was enrolled as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge There he discovered the Binomial Theorem and the Differential Calculus, and so he was soon made a Scholar of his College and elected a 'Fellow' three years after he took his degree of B A, and appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge when he was only twenty seven years old

11—13 During the Great Plague of 1666, Newton returned home One day as he was sitting in his garden he saw an apple fall to the ground From this he thought for many years on the force which made the apple fall, this pull of the earth and ultimately he discovered the laws about Gravity by which the planets move round the Sun and the Moon round the earth He said, all things attract one another but the larger a thing is, the stronger its pull is, and the closer two things are, the stronger is the pull of each on the other

14. Long before this, Newton had found out, by means of a prism, that Light is composed of the seven hues which we see in a rainbow

1—17 He became the inventor of a better type of telescope and several other instruments But for a long time he told nobody about his discoveries and inventions At length, however, the Royal Society came to know of it all and they elected him a Fellow and later on he was made President of that Society He worked in this capacity for twenty four years

18-23 Newton was sometimes so much absorbed in his own thoughts that he forgot to look to his dress and to take his meals at the proper time He wrote a book called *Principia* He never married but lived a quiet life with his niece and her husband, wholly given up to study He was never known to lose his temper and he said he made his discoveries by cool and concentrated thought He was one of the most modest of men and even when he was almost worshipped by the other learned men of his day, he said, he was as a mere child playing with shells, while the whole ocean of Knowledge lay before him unexplored He was knighted in 1705 and buried in Westminster Abbey among the greatest men of England On his tomb-stone were written these words of the poet Pope -

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night,

God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light

Side by side-પાસે પાસે Just near each other

Grammar school-School which teaches grammar specially.

Lowest but one-છેલ્લા કરતાં એક દરજ્જો ઉંચો Higher than the last one.

Very low down–Almost last
Kicked (કિક્ડ) લાત મારી Gave a kick
Had a fight–લડાઈ કરી Fought
Made up his mind-નિશ્ચય કર્યો Resolved
Week by week–One week after another
Got to the top–પહેલો નંબર મેળવ્યો Secured the first rank
Head boy–સૌથી હુશિયાર છોકરો પહેલા નંબરનો છોકરો First boy
Yeoman (યોમેન) નાનો જમીનદાર A free holder
Owned–ની માલીકીનું હતુ P ss ssed
Which had to him–જેને વારસામાં મળ્યું હતુ Which he
inherited form Forefathers–બાપદાદા Ancestors
County (કાઉન્ટી) પરગણું District
Christmas day–નાતાલનો દિવસ 25 th of December.
Likely–Probable [in methematics
Mathematician (મેથેમેટિશ્યન) ગણીતશાસ્ત્રી One learned
Discoveries (ડિસ્કવરિઝ) શોધ Finding out, Researches
Is based our knowledge–Our knowledge is founded on
[place to another.
Movements (મુવમેન્ટ્સ) ગતિ, ચાલ Change from one
Solar system–સૂર્ય મંડળ Sun and the other planets with their satellite stars etc make up the solar system
Laws of Gravity–ગુરૂત્વાકર્ષણના નિયમો Rules by which bodies are attracted towards one another
Took charge–દેખરેખ રાખવી Managed Looked after
Left her old home for a new home–Left the old house where Newton lived and went to live in her new husband's house.

Brought up–Reared

Acquired (એક્વાયર્ડ) મેળવ્યુ Got, Received

Settled upon him– તે નામે લખી આપ્યુ Gave over to him for ever

Rental (રેન્ટ) ઉપજ, Income

He was now heir to a rentel of–He was entitled to receive an income of

Train– કેળવવો Instruct, Make fit

Did not take kindly to the work– ખંત દઇને કામ કરતો નહિ Did not apply himsef to the work with zeal

Farm produce ખેતરમાઉપજતુ તે Things which grow in the farm

Hedge (હેજ) વાડ Thicket, Bush

Make a model–નમુનો કરવો Manufacture a pattern

Rector–Priest

Close by–Near

Farming–ખેતરમા કામ કરવો Working in a farm

Work on mathematics–Mathematical book

Persuaded–Insisted on his sister

University (યુનિવર્સિટિ) વિશ્વવિદ્યાલય A body of teachers etc united to reach the high r brancher of literature science etc. with power to confer degrees

Reasons (રીઝન્મ) કારણ Causes

Get a good place–Get a good post.

Machines (મશીન્શ) યંત્ર a mechanical contrivance

Saw (સૉ) કરવત A thin steel blade with sharp teeth for cutting

Chisel (ચિઝલ) છીણી

Wind mill– પવનચક્કી A wheel moved by the force [of the wind·

Was put up–Was erected

He watched the working of every part of it-He eagerly watched how every part worked

Sails (સેઇલ્સ)ચકરીના પખા

Ceased-Stopped

Water clock-પાણીથી વખત માપવાનુ ઘડીયાળ A clock which moves by the fall of water over a wheel

Figures (ફિગર્સ આકૃતિ Drawings.

Charcoal (ચારકોલ) કોયલો. Wood turned to coal by burning

Sun-dial-છાયાયત્ર, સૂર્યનીગતિ પ્રમાણે વધતી કે ઓછી થતી છાયા પ્રમાણે વખત માપવાનુ યત્ર An instrument to show the time of the day by means of the shadow of a gnomon (pin)

Royal society was incorporated by a charter granted by Charles II in 1662 Its aim was the advancement of scientific knowledge of all kinds.

Worn off-ઘસાઇ ગયા છે Are erased

Enrolled- દાખલ કરવામા આવ્યો Was admitted

Made a speech-ભાષણ કર્યુ Delivered a lecture.

Abilities(એબિલિટિઝ) શક્તિ Power, capacity.

Picked up-શીખ્યો Learnt

Euclid is a work on Geometry

Childishly easy-Extremely easy

Threw himself heart and soul-Worked with indefatigable energy

Remarkable-Famous, Noteworthy

Binomial Theorem (બાઇનોમિયલ) દ્વિપદસિદ્ધાત A celebrated

theorem for raising any binomial to any power or extracting the root of it

Binomial-દ્વિપદ L. *bi* two, *nomen* name Any expression or quantity in Algebra consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (-)

Differential-An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity by which two variable quantities differ

Calculus-શ્રેણ્યવલિપ્ય A method of calculation Differential calculus is an im portant branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely with the infinitely small differences of variable and mutually dependent quantities [for proficiency

Scholar-સ્કૉલર One to whom scholarship is given

Fellow-અધ્યયન વૃત્તિવાળો A scholar who is appointed to a post called fellowship

Great Plague took place in 1664 and thousands of persons died in it

The great fire-It took place in 1666 It extended to the whole of London

Measure-માપવું To find out the length, force etc

Right up to me-Just near me

Gravitation
Gravity
Attraction } ગુરૂત્વાકર્ષણ The force with which bodies are pulled or attracted

Universal-સર્વવ્યાપક Extending to every object in the whole creation

Rate-ગતિ Speed. Velocity

Is composed-બનેલુ છે Is constituted
Prism-જેમાથી તરેહ તરેહના રગ જણાય તેવેા કાચનેા પાસેા હીરા કાચ A piece of glass with triangular ends for separating the colours in a ray of light
Three cornered-Having three corners
Which had long been a mere toy-Before Newton found out its use it was simply thought to be a toy
Shut himself up-Closed all the doors and windows
Shutter (શટર) ફરેરી Venetion shutters
Rainbow-મેઘધનુષ્ય A semicircular arch caused by the rays of the sun in monsoon
White colour is made up of the seven prismatic colours and as the white ray passed through the prism, the prism analysed it into its seven colours which appeared on the floor
Telescope દુરબીન An instrument by which things at a distance are seen
Inventor-શેાધી કહાડનાર Who manufactured for the first time
Experiments-પ્રયેાગ To make a trial
Fellow (ફેલેા) વિદ્યા મડળીનેાસભાસદ A member of a literary or scientific society
President (પ્રેસિડન્ટ) પ્રમુખ chairman
Calculation (કૅલ્કયુલેશન્) ગણત્રી Counting
Made him eat-ખવડાવ્યેા Caused him to eat
For in it the secret of the universe is told-Because the secret laws of nature are written in it.

Wholly given up=Occupied in, Busy in
Dawnings-ઝાંખુ અજવાળુ Dim light
To lose his temper-to be angry
Overset-ઊંધો વાળ્યો Turned upside down,
Inkstand-ખડીઓ Inkbottle
Figures of calculation-ગણત્રીના આંકડા
Pebble (પેબલ) પત્થર A round piece of stone
Shell (શેલ) છીપ
A pebble smoother than other pebbles-some thing better than what others found out
The meaning of the whole paragraph is "What I did was but very small compared, to the vast ocean of truth which lies undiscovered it is just likepicking up small pebbles from the sea shore, while the whole ocean full of jewels, as it were, lies undiscovered"
Unexolored-શોધ્યા વગરનો Undiscovered
Knighted-Dubbed a knight Given the title sir સરનો ખિતાબ મળ્યો
West Minister Abbey-All the greatest men of England are buried in this abbey as a mark of honour
Abbey (એબિ) A monastic instiution governed by an abbot-મઠ આશ્રમ
Inscription- સ્મરણ લેખ Epitaph L in, *scribo* I write
Alexander Pope-(1688-1744) An eighteenth century English poet who translated Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* From early age he showed

poetic gifts Among his longer poems, ***Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man,*** and the ***Eunciad*** are well known.

Nature all was light–Before Newton's birth nature's laws were unknown to anybody but when Newton discoverd them they came to light i e everybody knew of them

Lay hid in night–Were in obscurity Were unknown to anybody

20 The Scholar

વિદ્યાર્થી

Summary—I spend most of my time in reading the great books of dead author My living friends may not always be by my side but these books are sure to increase my happiness or to lessen my sorrow These books have helped me much in developing the powe of my head and heart, and so tears of gratitude often come to my eyes when I think how much I owe to those dead authors When I read these books I enter deeply into the thoughts and passions of their authors so that I feel as if I saw with my own eyes what they describe I sift the good portions of the book froom the bad ones and with the humility of a pupil I seek and find good lessons from the author And now as my life is drawing to a close my hopes are for that side of the grave rather than with this, I feel that the dead will be now my friends rather than the living For I shall shortly die and with them my soul will be, God knows, how long!

But I hope that the living **men of this world also will remember** me **as** a poet, **something** uncommon

Moral—All **men** who wish to **grow** wiser **must** have good companions Now **the** wisest companions are books We can **read them** whenever we like, **while** the living companions cannot **always** be **at** our side Moreover **we** do **not** get the company of those whom we should like to **have as** our friend For example, we cannot associate with **a great** poet or **a great** philosopher, **they** do **not** come down **to** us **But** we can **read** the **best books** written **by great men** We should feel reverence **towards great authors** and be humble like pupils **while reading their works** and we **should** enter into the **mood** and feeling of the **writers, so that** we may fully understand their writings

The dead-મૃત્યુ પામેલા માણસો Dead persons

My days among are past-I spend my time in reading the books of great men who have died

Are past-વ્યતીત થાય છે, ગળાય છે Are spent

Behold-જોવું See

Casual-અકસ્માતથી, અચાનક Accidental

These casual eyes are cast-I accidentally cast my random glance તમારી નજર ઓચીંતી પડે છે

Mighty minds-great authors

Of old-જુના વખતના Of ancient times

Never failing-Never deserting me.

Converse (કૉનવર્સ) વાત કરવી To talk to them (as it were by reading their books) L. *con, verto* I turn.

Weal (વીલ) સુખ Happiness.

Seek relief-શાંતિ મેળવવી Get consolation.

Understand and feel–Realise [કેટલો આભારી છું
How much I owe–How much I am indebted to them
Bedewed–Moistened with tears આંસુની ભીની થયેલી
Gratitude (ગ્રૅટિટ્યુડ) આભાર Obligation
My cheeks gratitude–When I think how much indebted I am to them for my knowledge, my eyes become filled with tears of thankfulness.
My thoughts are with the dead–My thoughts are concentrated upon the writings of dead authors
With them I live in long past years–I think that I am living with them in past times when I read the descriptions of their times
Condemn–ધિક્કારવું Deprecate
Partake (પારટેક) ભાગ લેવો Share

Lessons (લેશન્સ) શિખામણ, દાખલો Advice, Example
Instruction (ઇન્સ્ટ્રક્શન) જ્ઞાન Knowledge, L *in, struc* I build

With an humble mind–નમ્રતાથી Without arrogance
My hopes are with the dead–I hope to become like one of them

Anon (એનૉન) જલદીથી, બીજે વખતે At another time Soon
My place with.. be–When I shall die, I shall also be considered as one of them

Shall travel on–Will pass through i e through the books I have written
Futurity (ફ્યુચ્યુરિટિ) ભવિષ્ય Futuretimes.

Yet leaving . in the dust–Yet leaving behind me my name(as the author of books) which willnot be cast into oblivion

Perish in the dust–ભુલાઇ જવું, નાશ પામવો Be obliterated, Be forgo ten

Robert southey, born in 1774, was both a writer of prose and poetry He became Poet Laureate in 1813 and is known as one of the Lake Poets His ballads and lyrics are popular His prose works include "Life of Nelson" and Biographies of Bunyan and Wesley. He died in 1843.

Stanza 1 I spend my days in conversing with people who are dead Whereever I accidentally cast my eyes I see all round me the mighty minds of people who lived in the past and who are now dead They are constant and faithful friends and I talk with them every day (The friends are the books of dead authors and conversation is the reading of their books)

Stanza 2 Whenever I am delighted I amuse myself and add to my joy by reading them and whenI am sad I get consolation from them by reading them and when I understand and realise for how much knowledge I am indebted to them my cheeks are made wet by my tears of thankful ness to them

Stanza 3 I am always thinking of the dead authors, and as I read their books, my mind seems

to go back to the time when they lived I praise their virtues and I hate their defects I sympathise with their hopes and fears and I try to get knowledge with a humble mind from the lessons they have taught in their books

Stanza 4 I hope to be one of them After some time I shall take my place along with them and pass through all future times through my books Yet I hope to leave behind me an honourable name that will not be forgotten

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12 Story of a Greek Hero

ગ્રીસના એક વીર પુરૂષની વાર્તા.

Themistocles and Aristides studied at the same school when they were boys, and both of them were clever and industrious But Themistocles worked hard because he wanted to please his masters while Aristides learnt for learning's sake When they grew up, they become great men but they acted just as they had done as boys Themistocles became cunning and Aristides remained perfectly just The former loved the applause of men while the latter always did what he thought right, hence he became known as *Aristides the Just* Then *Themistocles* became jealous of him and induced the Athenians to ostracise him The Athenians were fickle-minded and Themistocles was a great orator, so the poor man was banished Then troubled days came for Athens and *Xerxes* the Persian monarch invaded Greece At this times the Athenians wanted their unselfish countryman in their midst, so

Aristides was recalled by a special law, and he helped the Athenians a great deal in defeating the Persian fleet Then after some time Themistocles became unpopular and the people lost faith in him He was ostracised, though Aristides true to his noble character persuaded the people to forgive him

Themistocles (about 520–449 A C) was a Greek hero When Xerxes invaded Greece, he commanded the Greek fleet and defeated the enemy at Salamis Afterwards he was accused of corrupting Greek youths and so he fled to Persia and passed the rest of his life there under the protection of Artaxerxes

Aristides He was a Greek general famous for his upright character He was so honest that he was fondly called by the Greeks "Aristides the just" He was for a time banished but was afterwards recalled

At school together–સહાધ્યાયી Studied tagether
Industrious (ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રિઅસ) ઉદ્યોગી Diligent
Approval (એપ્રૂવલ) વખાણ, પ્રસસા Praise
For its own sake–For no other reward
Acted (ઍક્ટેડ) વર્ત્યા Behaved
Without seeking it–Without caring for it
The just–ન્યાયી
Honoured name–Respectable name
Sought to work him ill તેને નુકસાન કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો.
Tried to injure him

Strong minded-દૃઢ મનવાળા of determined character
Orator (ઑરેટર) વક્તા Speakers
Gain over જીતી લેવા Win over to his side
Elcquent (એલોક્વન્ટ) છટાદાર Fluent.
Were banished (બૅનિશ્ડ) દેશનિકાલ કરવામાં આવે Were sent outof the country
Ostracised (ઑસ્ટ્રૅસાઇઝ્ડ) લોકમતે દેશનિકાલ કરવું Banished by popular vote
Too eager to get power-સત્તાનો અતિશય લોભી Very ambitious.
To get a name-To be famous
Ostrakos-A tile or shell
Smooth-tongued-મીઠી જીભવાળા, મીઠા બોલા Who utters flattering words
Persuade-સમજાવવા Provail upon
A rather sad smile-Somewhat sorrowfully
Troubled days-દુઃખના દિવસ Dark days
Xerxes (ઝર્ક્સિસ) Was king of Persia
Wished that was in their midst-Desired that their brave patriot (Aristides) should be among them In its hour of need-In its critical time
Wrongs-Injuries
Numbered-સંખ્યામાં હતા Amounted to
Fleet (ફ્લીટ) કાફલો Group of ships
As in a trap-છટકામાં પકડી લે તેવી રીતે Catch them in a deccy
Cover of darkness-અંધારામાં When it was dark
Made his way right through-Passed directly through.
Let the Greeks know-Informed the Greeks.

Ghannel (ચૅનલ) ખાડી Narrow sea

Were quite at home-Were not nervous Fought clearly and steadily

Got in the way of one auother- એક બીજા સાથે ઘુંચવાઇ ગયા Mingled Got mixed and intercepted the passage of the other

Who had made so sure of victory-Was confident of becoming victorious

Tore his royal robes (in anguish, at being defeated) through disappointment Sate-Sat

Rocky brow-Edge of a rocky mountain

Looks over-Appears as if protecting

Sea-born-Surrounded by sea

And men in nations-All were his-And men of various nationalities under his power

Where were they-Were killed, or had fled away-

Trafalgar is the famous cape off which the memorable sea-fight took place between the ships of Nelson and those of Napoleon

Delivered મુક્ત કીધુ Liberated Made free

Tyrant-જુલમગાર Cruel king i e Napoleon

Off Salamis-In the sea near Salamis

Salamis--an island of Greece, opposite the harbour of Athens The modern Kolouri

Of coming under-Being subjected to

Longed to be-ઇચ્છા રાખતો હતો Desired to be,

Rumours (રૂમર્સ) ગપાતા Popular report.

Went abroad-ફેલાયો Was circulated

To revenge–વેર લેવાને To take vengence
Changeable બદલાતા Of varying disposition Fickle
Used every efforts–Tried his utmost
Former favourite–Themistocles

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22 The man of Life Upright
પ્રમાણિક જીવન ગાળનાર માણસ

Summary—What should we do to make our life simple and straightforward? We should, in the first place, never think of practising dishonesty or of trying to appear great before the world We should spend our time peace fully, instead of pushing on in society by making noise and a show, we may have our amusements but not at the expense of others We should not be guided by false hope and if, perchance, some calamity befalls us, we should bear it cheerfully We should, then, have no enemies and, therefore, need not require any means of defence We shall thus win the favour of gods and, therefore, need not fear the divine instruments of punishment such as the lightning, the ocean, the storm etc Equally calm in joy and sorrw, we should derive our wisdom from the delightful study of Nature We may not nave great friends, but we should have good thoughts, we may not have money, but we must spend our life nobly and knowing that our life in this world is like a temporary stay in an inn, we must go through it wisely and quietly

Upright (અપરાઇટ) સીધુ પ્રમાણિક Just, Honest.
The man of life upright–Man of a straightforward character
Guiltless ગીલ્ટલેસ નિર્દોષ Innocent

Thoughts of vanity–આપ વડાઇના ફાંફા
Is free from thoughts of vanity–Is devoid of vain thoughts
Silent (સાઇલન્ટ) શાંત Quiet, Undisturbed
Harmless–Innocent
Delude (ડિલ્યુડ) લલચાવુ Tempt
Whom hopes cannot delude–Who is not led away by false hopes
Discontent–અસંતોષી કરવુ Dissatisfy, Make Unhappy
Needs–Has necessity of, Requires
Towers–Castle, Fort
Armour–Steel cover to protect himself
Secret vaults ગુપ્તસ્થાન Private and hidden chambers.
Thunder's violence–ગાજવીજ સાખતુ તોફાન Raging fury of a thunder, Storm
From thunder's violence–To conceal himself from violent thunderbolts
Unaffrighted (અનએફ્રાઇટેડ) બ્હીધા બગર Undaunted
Horrors of the deep–Storms of the sea
Terrors of the skies–Hurricanes Flashes of Lightning etc
Scorning (સ્કૉર્નિંગ) ધિક્કારી કાહાડતા Disdaining
Fortune (ફૉર્ચ્યુન) નસીબ
Makes the heaven his book–Observes and studies minutely all about the heaven and heavenly bodies
Well-spent age–Life that is honestly lived
Sober inn–Quiet abode

Pilgrimage (પિલગ્રિમેજ) જીવનયાત્રા સંસારયાત્રા This coming and going away from the earth is as it were a tour to him

Stanza 1 2 3 The man whose life is honest and straightforward and whose heart is innocent and free from evil deeds or proud thoughts, who passes his days quietly in innocent pleasures and who is not deluded by false hopes nor becomes sad through misfortune does not require any castles nor armour to defend him, nor has he the necessity of secret cellers to hide himself form fierce lightning, etc

Stanza 4 He alone can boldly and frankly think of the dangers of the sea and terrors of the sky,

Stanza 5 He is indifferent to the anxieties that good or bad luck may bring He regards the sky as a book of knowledge and learns wisdom by looking at the heavenly bodies

Stanza 6 His only faithful friends are his good thoughts and the riches are his honestly led life The earth appears to him like a temporary halting place and life is like a pilgrimage



23 Volcanoes
જ્વાળામુખી પર્વત

Summary—Volcanoes are the holes which the steam underground has burst open, that it may escape into the air There are the volcanoes of Vesuvius in Italy, of Etna in Sicily, and Hecla in Iceland Sometimes they are in groups, like the cluster in New Zealand or the four clusters in the Atlantic (all marked with red or black dots in a Physical Atlas) In he map you will see a a long line of red dots (to mark burning volcanoes) beginning on the east side of the Bay of Bengal separating into two branches at New Guinea One branch runs south-east to New Zealand The other runs north and with some breaks and gaps goes down to the southernmost point of America

Whenever there is a volcano breaking out in some place, there are ear thquakes or awful underground thunder felt or heard hundreds of miles away from that place It so happened round the volcanoes of Quito and St Vincent It is because the melted stuff inside the ground is forcing its way all along and at last finds a way through a volcano

No one knows when a volcano will break out In the year A D 79 there was stationed in the Bay of Naples, the learned Roman Admiral Pliny (and he was staying on shore with his sister He saw a strange cloud hanging over Mt Vesuvius and earthquake shocks had there been very common for the last few days but the Admiral did not think that the volcano was ready to break out But there it was in reality, the admiral and

others were burnt down by the rushing flames and the cities, Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae were buried ice

The volcanoes are the most simply and beautifully shaped of all mountains, and they are alike all over the world, whether they be large or small The sloping sides are made of cinders and ashes held together by bars of solid lava inside The cone is the outside of a volcanic mountain, of a huge chimney as it were, the crater is the mouth of it The lava is the ore which is being melted in the furnace below, which lies deep down where no one has ever been or can be

Now why is a volcano like a cone ? It is because the rocks underground which are shot out by the steam fall round the hole, most of them close to it and fewer of them farther off till they are piled up in a ring round it, just as the sand is filled up round an ant's hole and they are made solid by the cool air above

And the mouth is called a crater (Gr =cup) because it has often just the shape of a cup The green grass grows over it and it looks pretty or a splendid crop fills it at the bottom Worn out craters become beautiful lakes

But when a volcano breaks out 'in an eruption' the sides of the mountain may be quite upright, like those of a bucket and out of it come, first, clouds of steam and dust then volleys of stones, some cool, some burning hot, and at last, the melted rocks itself, which is called lava As the steam grows weaker and finally cools down, the mountain itself becomes cone-like and the crater, cup like

Equator (ઇક્વેટર) વિષવવૃત્ત, ભૂમધ્યરેખા An imaginary circle on the earth's surface equally distant from two poles and dividing the earth into two hemispheres [danger.

Warning (ઉવૉર્નિંગ) ચેતવણી A sign of the coming.

That was warning enough–That was a sufficient warning Expected–Anticipated.

Earthquake–ધરતીકંપ [the surface

Under ground–જમીનના અંદરના ભાગમાની Lying beneath

Chimney (ચિમનિ) ધુમાડયુ The passage through which smoke is carried up into the air

Furnace (ફરનેસ) ભઠ્ઠી Forge.

Pounded (પાઉન્ડેડ) કચરી, ભુકો કરી નાખવામા આવે છે Pulverise, Reduced to atoms

Physical atlas–પ્રાકૃતિક જ્ઞાન આપનાર નકશો જમીનની સ્થિતિ વિગેરેનો ચિતારઆપનાર નકશો Eye–કાણુ Hole

Cluster (કલસ્ટર) ઝુમખા Group

Dots–Spots

Scattered about–Situated here and there

Overlook–ભુલી જવુ Fail to notice

Standing up–Rising up

Ventured out–બહાર નીકળી આવ્યા Sailed out

Cutting off–ઢાકી દેતા Covering and hence making them invisible

Giant (જાયન્ટ) રાક્ષસ Monster

Evening star–શુક્રનો તારો The planet Venus which is visible in the evening

Who held up the sky upon his shoulders-Who seemed to support the sky

Crooked (ક્રુકેડ) વાંકી ચુકી Curved, Not straight.

Spice Islands-તેજાનાના ટાપુઓ

Forks-Runs crooked and branches off ફાંટા પડે છે.

Alucian islands-A chain of islands south of Kamaschatka.

Humboldt, a great geographer and traveller, explored a good part of South America nnd also some part in Asia between the Ural and the central plateau

Isthmus-સંયોગીભૂમી A narrow strip of land by which two continents are connected

Cones-શંકુ આકારના Having Conical shapes,

Cinders (સંડર્સ) અંગારા, રાખ Small particles left after being burnt

Traced-દોરી, આંકી Followed, Marked

What a line we have traced-What a great Chain of volcanoes we have followed.

Are rushing up-Are trying to burst out

Perpetually (પરપેચ્યુઅલિ) નિરંતર Always

Have something to do with each other-Have some connection with each other

Thunder-ગર્જના Uproar, Loud din

Curious-Strange.

Windward islands-Crown colonies of Great Britain in the West Indies [down tar ડામરની સહી

Pitch-A thick black substance obtained by boiling

Began to pour a vast stream of melted lava-Began to throw out a flood of molten matter

Lava (લાવા) પત્થરનો રસ Melted rock
A plain sign–A clear mark
To force its way–To forcibly rush out
Hardening–Becoming solid.
Eruption (ઇરપ્શન) ફાટી નીકળવું તે Bursting out,
Would be worst–Would be extremely dangerous
Blazing–ચળકતા Shining with red flames
Spouting (સ્પાઉટિંગ) બહાર કહાડતા Pouring forth
Trusting to chance નસીબ પર આધાર રાખવો Depending on fortune
Must not be astonished–Must not be surprised
Blown up–Killed by being tossed away.
Swallowed–Submerged in the lava
Comfortable–સુખી Happy
Olive yards–Gardens with olive trees in it
Paradise (પેરેડાઇસ) સ્વર્ગ. Heaven.
Crater (ક્રેટર) જ્વાળામુખીનું પ્યાલાના આકારનું મુખ The mouth of a volcano
Overgrown–ની ઉપર ઉગેલું હતું Was covered with.
Bushes–ઝાડી Thickets.
Brimstone (બ્રમસ્ટોન) ગંધક Sulphur
Poisonous gases hung Deadly vapours filled the air.
Was one of the mouths of the lower world–Was one of the openings to hell
Vulcan is considered as the god of fire
Was stationed–ઉતર્યો હતો, રહેતો હતો Had stayed for a time
Admiral (ઍડમિરલ) દરિયાઇ સેનાધિપતિ. A commander [of a fleet.

Studious (સ્ટુડિયસ) અભ્યાસી Given to study.

Natural history-સ્થાવર જગમ વર્ણન

Study (સ્ટડિ) અભ્યાસ કરવાનો ઓરડો Room where he studied.

Spotted જાતજાતના રગનુ Of variegated colours

Curious-In quisitive જીજ્ઞાસુ

Natural science-પદાર્થ વિજ્ઞાન શાસ્ત્ર

Notion (નોશન) વિચાર, કલ્પના Idea

Had anything to do-Were connected

Note down-નોંધવા Mark

Ebbed out-ઓટ થયો, પાછળહઠી ગયો Retreated

Close by-પાસે Near, In the vicinity

Ordered his bath-Ordered to make preparations far bath.

Cheerful (ચીઅર ફુલ) આનદી Merry

Persuaded-સમજાવ્યો Forced him into belief

Peasants-(પેઝન્ટસ) ખેડુત Farmers

Soundly-ઘસઘસાટ Heavily

Woke up in time-Aroused him at the critical time બરાબર વખતસર, ટાકણે જગાડયો

Cinders (સીન્ડર્સ) અગાર Pieces of live charcoal

Tying pillows-ઉશીકા બાધ્યા Fastened around their head cushions

Pitch dark-ઘોર અધારૂ Completely dark

Raged so horribly-એટલો તોફાની હતો Was so furious and tempestuous

There was no getting on board of them-There was no possibility of their going on board the ships.

Sulphur (સલ્ફર) ગધક Brimstone.

Overpowered (ઓવર પાવર્ડ) ગુંગળાઇને. Suffocated
In order-સુવ્યવસ્થિત Well arranged, Nicely put on
Martyr (માર્ટર) પ્રાણાર્પણ કરનાર One who gives his life for duty
A martyr to duty .science-A victim who sacrificed his life for his keen regard for duty and for the love of science
Earthenware-માટીના વાસણ Pottery [time
Who had not had time-Who had not sufficient time
Deluge (ડેલ્યુજ) નાશ, પ્રલય Destruction
Painting (પેઇન્ટિંગ) ચિત્રકામ Drawings.
Museum (મ્યુઝીઅમ) સંગ્રહસ્થાન Place where curiosities are kept
Curiosities આશ્ચર્યકારક વસ્તુઓ Curious things.
Wheel-tracks પૈડાના ચીલા Path made by the moving of the wheels
Pavement (પેવમેન્ટ) ફરસબંધી Paved road
Rumbled (રમ્બલ્ડ) અવાજ કરતા પસાર થયા Rolled
Crystal palace-A huge glass and iron building in south London. It extends over 200 acres, has beautiful fountain and lakes
Model (મોડેલ) નમુનો Pattern
Thoughtless-બેદરકાર Careless, Reckless
Luckless અભાગિયા Unfortunate
Treachorous (ટ્રેચરસ) ફસાવે એવો, દગો દેતો. Deluding, Untrustworthy. [iruption
Did not make for-Did not show signs of fresh
Restless-Active.

Hardly a year passes etc-Every year it sends out smoke and stones and burning lava

Downs-રેતીવાળી જમીન A tract of barren land

Poor souls-Unhappy people

Get away-Escape

Swallowed up-બેસી ગયો Absorbed in

Cannon (કૅનન) તોપ Big guns

Immense (ઇમેન્સ) ઘણાંમ્હોટા. Huge

Swarm with-ભરેલા છે Abound in, Are full of

Never see the light-Die before coming to light

Bars-Thick columns

Crumbling down-એકદમ પડી જતા Falling down at once

Tropics (ટ્રૉપિક્સ) ઉષ્ણકટીબંધ.

Snowy covering-The snow which covers it

Ore-ખાણની કાચી ધાતુ Native form of a substance or metal.

Scratching (સ્કૅચિંગ) ખોતરતાં Digging

Ravine (રૅવિન or રૅવાઇન) ખીણ Valley.

Guess-Conjecture.

Average (ઍવરેજ) મુકાબેલ જોતા Comparatively

Grinds them small against each other-Reduces them to small pieces by striking against each other

Farther off-દૂર At a distance

Recollect (રિકલેક્ટ) યાદ કરો Remember.

Continually-હમેશા Always, Unceasingly

Choked (ચોક્ડ) પુરાઇ ગયેલા Filled up

Rounded-ગોળ થઇ ગયેલા Made circular

Engineer (એન્જીનીઅર) ઇજનેર One who plans fortifications, roads etc.

Extinct-બુઝ થયેલો Ceased burning
Splendid (સ્પ્લેન્ડિડ) સુંદર Excellent,
Crop (ક્રૉપ) પાક Worn out-Extinct.
Blasted Destroyed everything
Fertile soil- ફળદ્રુપ-જમીન Fruitful land.
Funnel (ફનેલ) ભુંગળુ Chimney
To crumble in-To fall in.
Bucket (બકેટ) ડોલ
In an eruption- ફાટી નીકળ્યો Burst out
Volley (વૉલી) સામટી વૃષ્ટિ જથ્થામા Shower.

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24 Bruce and the Spider.

બ્રુસ અને કરોળીઓ.

Once upon a time King Bruce of Scotland had flung himself down in a dejected mood, because he could not succeed in his plan of doing good to his subjects, he was thinking of giving up any further attempt Now just at the moment he saw a spider fallen in its attempt to reach the ceiling, and beginning to make another effort. Again it fell and again it rose In this way the, spider made nine attempts but could not get at the ceiling. The king now thought that it would surely desist No, it persisted and at lengh succeeded in its object The king took a lesson from the brave spider, made another attempt to conquer and succeeded We should all learn from this that we should neaver despair but must go on to our goal Nothing is impossible to a strong- willed person. *Study* the following —

(*a*) Where there's a Will, ther's away

(*b*) Patience and Perseverance overcome Mountains

(*c*) Say not the struggle naught availeth

(*d*) Rome was not built in a day

Flung (ફ્લગ) પડ્યો Threw.

Flung himself down–Lay down

Lonely mood–મનની સુની સ્થિતિ Solitary or vacant state of mind

Monarch (માનર્ક) રાજા (Gr *mons*, alone and *arche* rule) King

True–Truly, It was a fact that.

Crown (ક્રાઉન) મુકુટ Coronet, Diadem

Was beginning to sink–આશા ખોવી નાસીપાસ થવુ Was being disappointed

Deed((ડીડ) કામ Achievement

To do a great deed–To perform an exploit

To make his people glad–To please his people

Could not succeed–Was not successful, Failed in his attempt

Sad– દીલગીર Sorrowful Low–Deep

Despair (ડિસ્પેઅર) નિરાશા Disappointment L *De*, nown and *spero*, I hope

As grieved as man could be–Full of extreme sorrow

Pondered (પૉન્ડર્ડ) વિચાર કીધો. Thought L. *Pondeeo*, I weigh

Give up–છોડી દેવુ Leave off

Spider (સ્પાઇડર) કરોળીઓ
Dropped (ડ્રૉપ્ડ) પડયો Fell-
Clew-દોરાના દડા A ball of film
Filmy-તાંતણાનું Made of film,
It was a long way up to the ceiling dome-The way to the ceiling was very long from that place-
Ceiling dome-ઉપરનો ઘુમટ A spherical ceiling raised over a building
Fine-પાતળો Thin
It would get-It would reach
Cobweb-કરોળીયાનું જાળુ. Net or web of a spider.
Divine (ડિવાઇન) અગાઉથી કહી શકવુ Guess
Cling (ક્લિન્ગ) વળગી રહેવુ Hold on to
Crawl (ક્રૉલ) ધીમે ધીમે ચાલવુ Walk slowly
Straight up-Directly straight
Endeavour (એન્ડેવર) પ્રયત્ન Effort,
Down it came-It fell down
Sprawl (સ્પ્રૉલ) સુતા સુતા ખસવુ Creeping with much difficulty
As ever-As before
Stay-થોભવુ Stop Complaint-ફરીઆદી Grievance
Dizzy (ડિઝિ) ચક્કર આવેલા Giddy
Its head grew steady-It recovered from the faint-
Delicate-નાજુક Fine Tread Walk upon
Its feet would tire-Its feet would be exhausted
Swung-લટક્યુ Hung
Mounted-Ascended, climbed.

Attempts were counted-It made efforts nine times.
Strive no more to climb-Will make no more efforts te ascend
Toils so hard-Takes so much pain
Tumbles (ટમ્બલ્સ) ગબડી પડે છે *Drops down*
Insect (ઇન્સેક્ટ) જીવજંતુ Small flying animal L *in*, into and *seco* I cut
Ah me-It is an interjection showing surprise
Anxious-બેચેન Uneasy
He's only a foot from the cobweb door-The entrance to his web is only one foot away from him.
Last pinch-ચઢાવાને અંતે End of his climbing
Cot-Residence
Put him into his native cot-Made him reach his home તેને તેના ઘરમા, જાળમાં પહોચાડી દીધો
Brave-શાબાશ Well done
All honour-They deserve all honour
Defied-સામે થયો Set at naught, Dared
Conquered-જીત્યો Won, Was successful
Braced-મજબુત કીધુ Strengthened
Gossips (ગૉસિપ્સ) ગપાટા Rumours
Beware- સભાળવુ Take care
Pay goodly heed-Listen carefully
Cowardly-બીકણ Timid, unmanly
Apt-Likely
Goodly-Meritorious

Con-Read.

Strain (સ્ટ્રેન) કવિતા.

Eliza Cook (1818–1889)–An English poetess, and editress of *Eliza Cook's Journal*

25 The story of Baucis and Philemon

One day the God Zeus and his favourite messenger Mercury disguised as beggars came to the earth to see whether men were as kind to one anather as they should be They stopped at a village where the people had grown very hard and cruel They knocked first at one door and then at another asking for help, but all in vain, At length they came to a little hut where lived a good old couple, Baucies and Philemon They were very poor but they were always ready to help those who seemed poorer than they They asked the strangers to enter their hut and to accept their hospitality Baucis stirred up the dying embers and brought her little store of food It contained a pot of honey, a loaf of bread, a jug of milk and grapes She put the store before them and the couple felt surprised that though they ate and drank the store remained the same At last Zeus made himself known to them and asked them to demand a boon They did not ask for any costly present but only said that they might serve the Gods faithfully and die together The boon was soon granted and Zeus changed their little hut into a fine temple Here they lived happily together for many a long year One day they went out for a walk and disappeared, and where they stood, were found two trees growing so closely together, that their very leaves seemed to be whispering loving secrets to one another. For many years

these trees stood in front of the temple to remind the people of Baucis and Philemon

To see for himself-To convince himself personally

Favourite (ફેવરિટ) માનીતો Dear

Messenger (મેસેન્જર) દૂત One who goes on an errand

Swift-footed-ઝડપથી ચાલનારો Quick

Hermes is the name for Mercury [વેષ લીધો

Made themselves look like-Disguised themselves as

Beggars (બેગર્સ) ભીખારી Mendicants

Tramped (ટ્રેમ્પ્ડ) ભટક્યા. Roamed, Walked over

Weary (વીઅરિ) કંટાળો ઉપજાવે એવા Tiresome

Who had tramped many a weary mile-Who had been tired by roaming many miles

Harsh (હાર્શ) ક્રૂર, ઘાતકી Cruel

Shelter (શેલ્ટર) વિસામો Rest, Dwelling

Rudely (રૂડલિ) તોછડાઈથી Arrogantly

Naughty (નૉટિ) તોફાની Mischievous

Pelt them with stones તેઓ તરફ પથરા ફેંકે Throw stones at them

Mighty (માઇટિ જોરાવર Powerful

Fleet footed-Swift

Knocked(નૉકડ) ઠોક્યુ Tapped loudly

All in vain-Uselessly, Without success

Took the trouble-તસ્દી લીધી Took the pains of

One and all-All of them without exception

Turned them away-Drove them away from their house.

Couple-(કપલ) યુગલ દંપતી. Pair.

Tired-looking-શ્રમિત. Fatigued

Strangers (સ્ટ્રેન્જર્સ) અજાણ્યા માણસ Unacquainted persons, Guests

They asked the two ..lowly dwelling-They asked the two fatigued strangers to enter their humble hut

Lowly dwelling-Humble hut

Stir up-Kindle

Dying embers-ઘેર જતા અંગારાને Live coal which was being turned to ashes

Bustled about-moved about

Store-Provision Grapes-દ્રાક્ષ

Visitors (વિઝિટર્સ) પરોણા Guests

Costly present-Valuable gift,

They might die together-They both, husband and wife may die at the same time

Farther apart-Farther away from each other, thus making more room

Graceful-સુંદર Beautiful

Gave place to-Was replaced by Lovely-Beautiful.

Suddenly-એકદમ At once

Vanished (વૅનિશ્ડ) અદૃશ્ય થઇ ગયા Disappeared.

Whispering કાનમા કહેતા Telling with a low voice in the ear of (as it were)

Their very leaves seemed to be another-The leaves of the trees touched one another, so they seemed to be secretly exchanging words of love.



26 The Light of Other Days

ગત દિવસનો પ્રકાશ-નાં સ્મરણ

Many times I go to bed, but before I fall asleep, I remember the past, the period of my boyhood, my smiles and my tears At that time there were many who loved me, they are now dead and gone and buried There were many who, at that time, were happy and are now miserable The world was, then, to me like a banquet hall full of lights and garlands and hearty friends But now I feel as if the lights are put out and the garlands are withered and the friends are fallen like leaves in wintry weather And I alone am in the hall ! The real pleasure is gone, the substantial source of the feast is dried up and so the world wears a gloomy appearance for me These are my sad recollections before I fall asleep

Read, side by side with this, the following poem by Charles Lamb —

The Old Familiar Faces

I have had playmates, I have had companions,
In my days of childhood, in my joyful schooldays,
All, all are gone the old familiar faces
I have been laughing I have been carousing,
Drinking late, sitting late, with my bosom cronies,—
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces
I loved a Love once, fairest among women
Closed are her doors on me, I must not see her—
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have a friend, a kinde rend has no man
Like an ingrate, I left my friend abruptly,
Left him to muse on the old familiar faces
Ghost-like I paced round the haunts of my childhood,
Earth seem'd a desert I was bound to traverse,
Seeking to find the old familiar faces
Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother,
Why wert not thou born in my father's dwelling?
So might we talk of the old familiar faces
How some they have died and some they have left me,
And some are taken from me, all are departed—
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces

Oft-Often Stilly શાંત Quiet
In the stilly night-In the silent hours of the night
Slumber (સ્લમ્બર) ઉંઘ, નિદ્રા, Sleep
Slumber's chain has bound me-Am overpowered by sleep, Am asleep
Memory (મેમરિ) યાદ શક્તિ, સ્મરણ શક્તિ Faculty of the mind which reminds one of past things
Light of other days-ગત દિવસનુ સ્મરણ Remembrance of past days
Fond around me-Happy reminiscences of my earlier days occur to my mind
Boyhood's years-બાલ્યાવસ્થા Infancy, Childhood.
The words of...spoken-The sweet words that I uttered at that time.
That shone-તેજસ્વી હતી Were brilliant

Dimmed (ડિમ્ડ) ઝાખી થયેલી Which could not see clearly
Now broken–Disappointed or Infirm
Linked together–સાથે વભતા Living together
So linked together–So strongly united to each other
Fall–મૃત્યુ પામતા Die
Leaves in wintry weather–શિયાળામા પાદડા ખરી પડે છે તેમ
As leaves fall down in winter from trees
Treads–Walks
Banquet-hall–જમવાનો ઓરડો Dining room
Deserted (ડિઝર્ટેડ) સુનો, ત્યજી દીધેલા Solitary
Lights are fled–To whom all is darkness
Whose lights are fled–In which all lamps are extinguished
Garlands dead–Wreaths of flowers withered away.
All but he de parted–તેના શિવાય બધા ચાલ્યા ગયા છે.
Every one except him has passed away
Thomas Moore (born in 1779 died 1852) was an Irish poet, was born and educated in Dublin
His poetical romance of Lala Rookh gained much approbation from the people

Stanza 1 Very often in the quiet night before I fall asleep, I remember and see before my eyes the sweet recollections and dreams of my earlier days I remember the smiles and the tears that I shed in childhood, the kind and loving words that I spoke, the eyes which at that time were shining brightly but that are now dim with old age and the delight and cheerful heart

which is now safe through wordly anxieties Thus in the quiet night before I go to sleep, the recollections of all these things of my childhood flash through my mind

Staai 2 I remember with sorrow the friends who were united by the bond of friendship and who died one after another, I alone excepted. Thus I feel like one who walks along a dinner hall deserted by the company that sat at the table, the lights of the hall all extinguished, the grrlands therein all withered and everybody else gone away Thus in the quiet night memory brings to my mind the recollection of such sad events.

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27. The Romans

Nearly two thousand years ago Rome was the capital of the Roman Empire and was called the Mistress of the world It was built on seven low hills close to the river Tiber Its people, the Romans spoke the Latin language from which many English words are derived From a small state it grew, by conquest to be an Empire England formed a part of it for four hundred years The Romans gave laws and protection to those countries which they conquered, in other words, they colonised the conquered lands and civilised them The name of the city, Rome, is said to be derived from Romulus who founded it He was the first king of Rome For many years the little Roman state was ruled by kings But at length there

arose a wicked and cruel king and so the Romans drove him away and swore that there should never be a king in Rome again But the exiled king came back with a strong army of another king who helped him Then a brave Roman, Horatius, helped by two others defended the bridge over the river Tiber, while it was broken down by the townsmen behind them so as to prevent the army from entering the fort of Rome So there was no king and the people chose 'consuls' to rule them Brutus was the first consul Rome was a Republic for nearly seven hundred years, beginning from the year 750 B C There was a plot in the times of Brutus to bring back the king but the consul put even his own two sons to death because they were among the plotters

In the first century B C, a great general named Julius Cæsar arose who extended the conquests of his country He also wrote a book in Latin, describing his wars, the book is now known as 'Cæsar' Another Roman general named Pompey fought against him, there was civil war in which Pompey was defeated, and he afterwards fled into Egypt and was killled But Cæsar had too much power, so some Chief Romans thought, and they murdered Cæsar His adopted son Octavius was then made Emperor and he was called Augustus Cæsar = His Majesty Cæsar Ther words 'Kaiser,' and 'Tsar' are derived from Cæsar, a name which was taken to mean, an emperor because Cæsars were the famous emperors of Rome Under its emperors Rome became very glorious, she produced great poets, great historians, and great lawyers But gradually the Romans became luxurious and so, weak One after the other, the countries of the Roman empire

made themselves independent The savage and brutal tribes of Germany and Austria invaded Rome itself, and the Empire came to an end Long before this, the Romans had become Christians and the 'Bishop' of Rome is still called the Pope, he is the head of all the Roman Catholic Christians throughout the world

Constantine (*one of the latter emperors of Rome*) had removed the capital of the Empire to a town in Greece and he had given it the name of Constantinople, in 330 A D After about a thousand years the Turks took it and made it the capital of the Turkish Empire

Capital (કૅપિટલ) રાજધાની Metropolis
Roman Empire–રેામનુ મહારાજ્ય
To copy–અનુકરણ કરવુ Imitate
For ages–For a long time
Learned language–સસ્કારી ભાષા
Latin was considered a learned language as only scholars could learn it and it was held in as much high esteem in Europe, as Sanskrit is still held in India
Step by step–ધીમે ધીમે Gradually
The mistress of the world–The greatest city in the world
Kingdoms (કિંગડમ્સ) રાજ્ય. States
Went on to invade–Proceeded to attack
Mediterranean Sea–ભૂમધ્ય સમુદ્ર.
Colonised (કૅાલેાનાઇઝડ) ત્યા જઇને વસવુ To remove and settle in a distant country
Nation (નેશન) પ્રજા રાષ્ટ્ર People of a country
Ancient (એન્શયન્ટ) જુના Of old times.

Little better-Not better than
Savages (સૅવેજીઝ) જંગલી માણસ Barbarians
Civilised (સિવિલાઇઝ્ડ) સુધર્યાં. Reformed
To farm the land-To cultivate the lands
The very best country-The greatest advantage that a country should get
Peace (પીસ) શાંતિ Quietness of mind
Legend (લિજન્ડ) દંતકથા Mythology Story
Founding-સ્થાપવાને Establishing
Twin-Born together જોડલાના
Floated તરતા તરતા આવ્યા Came back floating
Cubs-બચ્ચા Young ones
Nursed-Suckled
Brought them up-Reared them up
Slew-મારી નાખ્યો Killed
Set to work to build-Applied themselves to the task of building.
Quarrelled (ક્વૅરલ્ડ) લડ્યા Fought
Named the city after himself-gave to the city his own name
Overcome-જીતી લીધી Conquered.
Tribes (ટ્રાઇબ્સ) ટોળી Groups of men belonging to one class,
Wicked and cruel king-His name was Tarquin
Swore a great a King on Rome-Took a vow to make a Roman republic
Exiled-Banished, Driven away- દેશનિકાલ
Up to the very gates-દરવાજા સુધી As far as the gates

Which led over the of Rome-Which was lying over the river Tiber and by passing which one can reach the fort of Rome

Kept off-દૂર રાખ્યા Kept at a distance

Townsmen-શહેરના લોકો Citizens

Darted back-પાછળ ચાલ્યા ગયા Hurriedly went back

Cracking- તડતડ બોલતા On the point of breaking

Leaped-કુદકો માર્યો Jumped

Lays (લેઝ) ગીત Songs

Brave days of old-In those gallant times

Used to say-કહેવાની ટેવ પડી હતી Were accustomed to say

Shoulder to shoulder-Together, near or by the side of one another

Consuls (કૉન્સલ) પ્રજાસત્તાક રાજ્યનો મેજીસ્ટ્રેટ One of the two chie magistrates of the republic

Plot (પ્લૉટ) કાવતરૂ Conspiracy

Spared-માર્યા રાખી Ceased from sacrificing

Republic-પ્રજા સત્તાક રાજ્ય A form of Government where there is no king or monarch, a common wealth.

Struggles (સ્ટ્રગલ્સ) કજીયા Strifes, Quarrels

Patricians-રોમનો અમીર વર્ગ The class of Roman nobles.

Plebeians (પ્લીબીયન્સ) મધ્યમ વર્ગના માણસ The middle and lower class men of Rome

Account-વર્ણન Description

Dictator (ડિક્ટેટર) કુલ અખત્યાર જેને આપ્યો હોય એવો અધિકારી સરનશીન One invested with absolute authority

In reality-ખરી રીતે જોતા Truly speaking

Civil war-દેશની અંદર અંદરની લડાઇ Fight between the people themselves, of the same state

Play-નાટક Drama

Bust (બસ્ટ) ઉતમાગની છબી A photograph of the upper part of the body

Adopted-દત્તક લીધેલો Took-as one's own

Imperator-સેનાધિપતિ Commander (L *imperio*, I command)

Jesus Christ was the founder of Christianity ઇશુખ્રિસ્ત.

Era (ઇરા) સવત, સને A point of time fixed by some event

Kaiser was the title of the German Emperor

Tsar was the title of the Russian Emperor

Rome reached a great height of power and glory–Rome became the most powerful and most glorious.

Historians-ઇતિહાસ લેખક Writers of history

Lawyers (લૉયર્સ) કાયદાશાસ્ત્રી Experts in legal knowledge

Became too fond of pleasure–Became luxurious

Theatre (થીએટર) વિશાળ અખાડો A huge building where great events are enacted

Colosseum–A great amphi-theatre at Rome It was so vast that it could accommodate nearly 80000 men.

Arena, અખાડો, મલ્લ યુદ્ધવાળી રંગભૂમિ An area in the central part of an amphitheatre

Galleries અટારી, ઝરૂખા A long narrow passage

Gladiators (ગ્લૅડિયેટર્સ) મલ્લ those who engage in a fierce combat

Independent સ્વતંત્ર Free from the Empire
Bishop (બિશપ), મુખ્ય ધર્માધિકારી Head of the church.
Bishop of Rome-the Pope
Roman Catholic Christians are the most orthodox section of Christians
Removed, ખસેડ્યું, Shifted

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23 The Brave days of Old

પૂર્વના શૌર્યાંકિત દિવસો

Summary—The Romans in ancient times were willing to sacrifice their property, money, their dear relatives and even their own lives for the good of their country No one thought of being dishonestly partial towards his own family, community or tawards those only who agreed with him in political matters There was only one party—all nationalists The rich were sympathetic towards the poor and both loved one another And in those ancient times each Roman got as much wealth as he really deserved. But now we are ready to quarrel among ourselves, while we do not care for our country and are afraid of fighting its enemies

Spared-Hesitated to sacrifice
None was for a party-Nobody belonged to any single section
Party (પાર્ટિ) ટોળી Faction
Fairly portioned, સરખી રીતે વહેંચાયલી હતી Was justly distributed

Spoils (સ્પૅાઇ'સ) લૂટ Plunder
Wax hot–Grow hot, become angry and furious
Faction, તડ, પક્ષ Party

Wax cold–Become less diligent or ardent
Wherefore men fight as they fought–It is on account of the reason that men at the present day do not fight as diligently as they fought formerly

Macaulay, born in 1800 was a famous essayist and historian In 1830 he enterd parliament, and was afterwards appointed legal adviser to the Indian Government His best works are "History of England" "Essays", and the "Lays of Ancient Rome" He died in 1859

Stanza 1 For the Romans in the wars of Rome against another country did not hesitate to sacrifice their land or their wealth In the heroic past time the Romans cared neither for their sons nor their wives nor their own livees

Stanza 2 In those times men were not divided into parties, every body stood up for the state In those times the rich helped the poor and the poor liked the rich

Stanza 3 In those times the lands were equally allotted and the booties obtained in war were justly distributed In those heroic times the Romans lived just like brothers

Stanza 4 As we split up into parties we become more unfit to fight Therefore it is that men now-a-days do not fight so heroically as the Romans fought in ancient times

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29 Story of the Golden Harp

સુવર્ણવીણાની વાર્તા

In Greece, there lived a youth named Orpheus to whom Apollo, the God of Music had given a beautiful golden harp On this he could play so wonderfully, that even the wild beasts were charmed, and they became quite gentle before him

Orpheus loved to sit with his beautiful wife, and sing and play and no two people in the world were happier than they But one day his wife trod on a horrid snake which stung her and she died Her spirit went to Hades, the nether world Orpheus became very sorry and he prayed to the God Zeus The God said that he could go to the underworld, but the journey to it would be full of danger Orpheus however, went there and by the power of his music, which he played most enchantingly, he was able to please Pluto, the king of the underworld The king allowed him to take back his wife, but told him that he should not look at her, until they had reached home This, Orpheus could not do and his wife was snatched away from him Poor Orpheus then went to the forest and there died from grief His golden harp was taken away by the Gods who placed it in heaven as a bright star

Apollo is the name of the god of music–He was the son of Jupiter and Latona His oracle at the Delphi is most famous,

Play, વગાડવુ

To follow, પાછળ જવાને Go after

Charmed (ચાર્મ્ડ) મુગ્ધ થઇ ગયા Fascinated

Sailed by, પસાર થતા Moved

Stood still–Stopped there and remained motionless

To rejoice at the strangely beautiful music–To take delight in the wonderful and fascinating music

Musician (મ્યુઝિશ્યન) ગવૈયો, ગાયક

No two people–No couple

Wide world, સમસ્ત પૃથ્વીમા Whole world

Trod–Walked on, Placed her foot on

Trod by accident–Accidently walked over.

Horrid (હૉરિડ) ભયકર Dreadful

Hidden-Concealed

Heel–એડી Hind part of the foot

Spirit–આત્મા Soul

Land of the Shades–પાતાળ. Nether world

Lifted up its head–Raised its hood ફેણુ ઉચી કરી

Sad–Sorrowful

Prayed to, આજીજી કરી Entreated

Pleaded so earnestly–So appealingly requested him.

Underworld–The land of shades or the nether worlds. The Greeks believed that the souls of men after death went to the land of shades which they thought was below the earth

Barred બંધ કરેલો Closed
Guarded by-Protected by
Glared (ગ્લૅઅર્ડ) ઝગઝગ્યુ Shone brightly
Growled savagely જોરથી ઘુરકયો Barked fiercely
Living being, જીવતા પ્રાણીને A person who is alive.
Began to nod, ઉંઘને લીધે ડોકુ ધૂણાવ્યુ Began to doze.
Melody (મેલડી) રાગ, સુર Song
Making lovely melody-Producing enchanting music by playing upon the harp
Roughly તિરસ્કારથી Haughtily.
Dread regions-Terrible land Dangerous land
Touched, દયાથી પીગળી ગયુ Affected with pity
Did not turn to see-Did not turn his face backwards to see
Promised-વચન આપ્યુ Agreed on oath to do so
Long, ઇચ્છા કરી Desire
Snatched (સ્નૅચ્ડ) ઝુટવી લેવામા આવી was taken away
Sighing-નિસાસા નાખતો, Breathing mournfully.
Wailed out-રૂદન કર્યું Lamented loudly
Very much like-Similar to
Reigns (રેઇન્સ) રાજ્ય કરે છે Rules

30 We Scatter Seeds
આપણે બીજ વેરીએ છીએ.

Summary—Just as those seeds which we may have carelessly thrown on the ground, take root and grow into plants or trees bearing fruits, so also every word that we speak or every deed that we do has its effect and will punish or reward us accordingly

Scatter (સ્કૅટર) વેરીએ Throw recklessly
Seeds–It here refers to our actions
Careless hand, બેદરકારીથી Carelessly
Dream (ડ્રીમ) કલ્પના કરીએ Imagine
Shall see them more–They are destroyed
Fruit (ફ્રુટ) ફળ, પરિણામ Result
Weeds, નકામા રોપા Useless shrubs
Mar, નુકશાન કરવું Damage, Injure, Ruin
Healthful store–Useful crops or wholesome growth
Paraphrase of stanza 1 We carelessly scatter seeds here and there and imagine that they would no longer be seen But their result subsists for a thousand years either in the form of useless plants which spoil the land or in the form of useful crops
Deeds (ડીડ્ઝ) કામ Actions [in the air
Seem to fleet–Seem to die away and hence disappear
Count, ગણવું Consider
Past–Gone away
Last, પહોંચશે Remain, continue to be
Judgment, ઇશ્વર આગળનો છેલ્લો ન્યાય When final judgment is pronounced by god કયામતના દિવસ સુધી
According to the Muhammadan and Christian belief, the day will come on which the beings of the world will be judged That day, of course, is very far off But God knows and remembers all our actions, words, and thoughts
We shall meet–We shall have to answer for them (and hence in that way we shall meet them)

Paraphrase of stanza 2

We consider the words we utter and the actions we perform as vanishing into thin air and think no more of them as things of the past But they end not thus, on Doomsday we shall have to answer for these very deeds and words and thus they are said to last till the judgment day

Stanza 1 We throw seeds at random into the soil and imagine that we shall never see them any more But their fruit appears for a thousand years either in the shape of useless weeds that do not allow other plants to grow or in the shape of beautiful harvests of corn

Stanza 2 In the same way we think that the actions we perform and the words that we utter vanish away into the air and think of them as things of the past But these deeds and words have not passed away We shall see them again on the judgment day when we shall have to answer before God for our deeds and our words

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31 Alexander the Great

મહાન અલેક્ઝાંડર

PART 1

Once upon a time Alexander, then a boy of twelve, accompanied his father, Philip of Macedon who was going to buy a horse The horse was a very large and beautiful

animal but was so wild and fierce that he would not allow any one to mount him The king, therefore, did not wish to buy that horse but Alexnder offered to tame him The father did not like the boy's pride but allowed him to have a chance The boy had seen that the horse shied at his own shadow and so the first thing he did was to turn the horse's head to the sun so that he could not see his own shadow, he, then, spoke gently to him and patted him, at last he mounted the horse and galloped round and round the field, and after some time reined the horse up and saluted Philip was filled with pride for his son and said, 'My son, Macedon is too small a country for you ! Seek a greater "

Alexander the Great (356–323 B C) was the king of Macedon He succeeded his father Phllip in 336 B C From an early age he gave hopes of his future greatness He conquered many countries, afterwards he returned to Babylon and wanted to found a big empire with Babylon as its capital but he died in the meantime

To look at–તપાસવાને Inspect

Price–કિંમત Value

Talent–A sum of money which was in use amongst the ancient Greeks, equivalent to about [1900 Rs

Alexander– સિકંદર

Star (સ્ટાર) ગોળ ડાઘો Round speck

Wild–તોફાની Unruly

No one could with him–No one could manage him, No one could keep him in control

To mount-ઉપર ચઢવા દેવુ To ride upon

He wou'd be no use to me-It would not be useful to me

Frightened (ફ્રાઇટન્ડ) બ્હીધેા was afraid

Watching- તપાસતેા Minutely observing

Started back- પાછેા હઠ્યેા Retreated

Shadow-પડછાયેા Image reflected in sunshine

What a pity-How unhappy, How shameful

Has no sense to train him-Is clever enough to manage him

Exclaimed (એક્સક્લેઇમ્ડ) મ્હેાટેથી બેાલ્યેા Spoke loudly-

Sense to train him-Has the knowledge how to tame him, તેને કેમ કેળવવેા તે આવડતુ નથી

Surprised-આશ્ચર્ય પામ્યેા Was astonished

Finding fault-ભુલ કહાડવી Think that they have made a mistake,

Manage-કાબુમા રાખવુ Keep in control

Chance-તક Opportunity

By Jove-I swear by Jupiter (It is a form of oath)

Bridle (બ્રાઇડલ) લગામ Rein

Head to the sun-Head directly opposite to the sun

Soothing-નરમાશભરેલા Kind, sympathetic

Patting-થાબડતેા Gently tapping

Cloak- ઝબ્બેા Robe

Mind-દરકાર કરવી Take care, Heed

Took holdને પકડી Seized

Jerking-આચકા મારવા Pulling

Longing-ઇચ્છા કરતેા હતેા Desiring

Gallop (ગૅલપ) ચાર પગે ઉછળવુ તે Running on four legs.
Away went–Galloped swiftly [on a king
Courtiers (કોર્ટિઅર્સ) હજુરીઆ Persons in attendance
Held their breath with fear– બીકથી સ્તબ્ધ થઇ ગયા
Were breathless on account of fear
Cantered– ધીમેથી, તથા છટાથી ચાલવુ Move at a mode rate gallop
Reined him up–લગામ ખેચીને ઉભો રાખ્યો Made him stop by pulling the rein
Saluted (સૅલ્યુટેડ) સલામ કરી Salaamed, Bowed to
Shed tears હર્ષાશ્રુ આવ્યા Tears dropped down owing to extreme gladness

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33 The Village Schoolmaster

ગામડાનો મહેતાજી

Summary—The village master had a hard look and all boys, especially the mischievous ones knew how severely he could control them But the boys laughed when the master cut some jokes, for inwardly he was a humorous, and kind person He was angry only when he found that a boy was dull or did not prepare his lessons well Among the illiterate villagers, the schoolmaster's little learning passed as great He could speak long words and would go on speaking, even if there were no real argument in his speech

Noisy (નાઇઝિ) ગોઘાટ ભરેલુ (છોકરાની ગડબડને લીધે) Full of noise on account of the number of boys.

Mansion (મૅન્શન) મોટુ ઘર. Large house (in which the school boys sat) *maneo*, I dwell.
Skilled (સ્કિલ્ડ) હોશિયાર. Clever, enough.
To rule (રૂલ) કાબુમા રાખવા To keep under control; To keep the boys under proper discipline
Severe (સિવીઅર) કરડો Rigorous, Harsh (L *severus*, severe)
Stern to view—દેખાવ ઉપરથીજ કરડો દેખાતો હતો His very face indicated that he was very strict
Truant (ટ્રુઅન્ટ) નિશાળનુ નામ દઇ બહાર ફર્યા કરે એવા The boy who runs away from school
Boding tremblers face—ધાકમાને ધાકમા ધ્રુજતા છોકરા શિક્ષક આવતા વારને તેના મોઢા ઉપરથી જાણી જતા કે આજ કઇ નવુ જુનુ થશે The trembling little boys who, in the morning, could tell beforehand from the very aspect of the face of the master, that he would punish some one that day
Learned to trace—જાણી ગયા હતા Had the ability to know
Boding—Suspecting something evil beforehand. અગાઉથીજ જાણી લેતા કે કઇ અનિષ્ટ થવાનુ છે
Disasters (ડિઝાસ્ટર્સ) કમબખ્તી Misfortunes L *dis*, *apart* aster, a star.
Full well પેટ ભરીને To (their) heart's content
Counterfeited (કાઉન્ટર ફીટેડ) ઢોંગીલી, દેખાવની Pretended L. [*contra*, *facio* I do.
Glee (ગ્લી) ખુશી Joy
Joke (જોક) મજાક Jesting.
Many a joke had he—તે ઘણો મશ્કરો હતો He was [very jestful.

Busy whisper ઉદ્યોગી ગણુગણાટ, કાન કરડા કરડી Conversation in a very low tone.

Circling round-કાનો કાન પહોચાડી Told by one to his neighbour [and *via*, a way.

Conveyed (કન્વેઇડ) લઇ જતા Carried L *con* together

Dismal (ડિઝમલ) શોકાતુર Sorrowful

Tidings (ટાઇડિંગ્સ) સમાચાર. News

Frowned (ફ્રાઉન્ડ) ડોળા કહાડયા Appeared rigorous

Aught (ઑાટ) કોઇ બાબત Anything

Learning (લર્નિંગ) જ્ઞાન Knowledge.

The love he bore to learning-The excessive love he had for learning

In fault-In default તે ખામીને લીધે

Village (વિલેજ) ગામડાના લોકો Men of the village

Declared (ડિકલેઅર્ડ) કહેતા હતા Said without pretence L *De, clarus* clear

How much he knew તેને કેટલુ આવડતુ હતુ How much knowledge he possessed

Cipher (સાઇફર) હિસાબ ગણવા To cast account

Arguing (આર્ગ્યુઇંગ) તકરાર કરવી To enter into a dispute

Parson (પાર્સન) પાદરી A clergyman L *persona*

Owned (ઓન્ડ) કબુલ કીધી Admitted [a person

Skill (સ્કિલ) હોશીઆરી Cleverness [I conquer

Vanquished (વૅન્કવીશ્ડ) હારી ગયેલો Defeated L *vinco*,

He could argue still-તે તકરાર કર્યાજ કરે He would continue arguing

Words of learned length-લાંબા લાંબા તથા કઠિણ શબ્દો Long and difficult words which can be understood

by very learned men

Thundering sound (થન્ડરિંગ સાઉન્ડ) ગર્જના થતી હોય તેવા શબ્દો Highsounding (words)

Amazed (એમેઇઝડ) આશ્ચર્ય પમાડતા Astonished

Gazing (ગેઇઝીંગ) એક ચિત્તે જોતા Beholding with great attention

Rustics (રસ્ટિક્સ) ગામડિયાઓ Villagers L *rus*, a village

Ranged (રેઇન્જડ) હારબંધ ઉભેલા Standing all around.

Wonder (વન્ડર) આશ્ચર્ય Astonishment

Grew (ગ્રુ) વધ્યું. Increased.

And still they gazed the wonder grew-The more they looked the greater was their wonder.

That one small . knew-એક આટલા નાના સરખા માથામા આટલુ બધુ માય છે How can he hold so much (knowledge) in such a small head ?

Past is all his fame-તેની બધી ખ્યાતિ જતી રહી છે All his reputation is gone

The spot-The place

Triumphed (ટ્રાયમ્ફ્ડ) ફતેહમંદ થયો Was successful.

Is forgot-ભુલાઇ ગઈ છે Is forgotten

Oliver Goldsmith, born in 1728 was the son of a clergy-man After a waste of study at Trinity College, Dublin and at Edinburgh, he made a grand tour of Europe on foot Returning to England he produced numerous works in prose and verse His poems "The Deserted Village" and "The Traveller", his plays "She stoops to conquer" and "The good natured man" his

novel "The Vicar of Wakefield" give him a very high place in Literature He died in the year 1774 A. D

The school master of that village taught his little school in that place which was resounding with the noise of boys. In appearance he was a stern man and a strict disciplinarian I knew him very well and so also by every vagabond boy The mischievous boys had fully learnt to detect from his face in the morning the punishment he would inflict in the course of the day They cheerfully laughed in joke at all the jokes that he made, indeed, he made many funny remarks Whenever he appeared angry the news of likely scolding went round the whole class, each boy telling it to his neighbour Inspite of all that he was kind at heart or if he was strict in anything it was due to his regard for learning (which taught him to be strict in discipline] All the people in the village declared that he was very learned because not only did he know how to write but he could read and understand also In arguments also the clergyman acknowledged his ability because even if he was defeated in argument he would continue to argue further And he spoke such bombastic and high sounding words that the village folk gathered around were struck with wonder that such a small head could

contain so much knowledge But all his fame is now gone The very place where he so many times triumphed in argumment is now forgotten and the village is deserted

33 Alexander the Great

PART II

મહાન અલેક્ઝાન્ડર.

Alexander's father, Philip of Macedon had made himself master of all Northern Greece, he longed to lead his army into Asia Minor but could not because he was murdered, the son did what the father could not

Alexander was born in 356 B C and was trained under Aristotle from whom he learned to be hardy and simple The horse which he tamed was called Bucephalus and he made him his own Alexander was very fond of his mother, Olympias whose single tear, he said, might be, as it were, sufficient to blot out six hundred letters of Antipater, the governor in charge of Macedonia, while he, Alexander, was warring in distant lands

He came to the throne at the age of twenty and in a dozen years conquered what was in those days believed to make up the 'world', i e, Greece, the south west of Asia, and Egypt In the beginning of his reign he had many enemies but he suppressed all rebellions with a strong hand He was, then, made leader in the war against Darius, the Shah of Persia With thirty-five thousand select men, he defeated the Persian hosts. At Gordium he cut the knot on the pole of the old chariot and so the people believed he would become master of all Asia, for so it was predicted.

Alexander was a generous foe, this is proved by the fact that he treated the wife and family of Darius who had fallen into his hands, after the defeat and escape of Darius, with great respect He then conquered Egypt All men in Western Asia Minor and the Egyptians welcomed him, for they hated the rule of the Persians He founded the city of Alexandria at the mouth of the Nile, and it is to day a great, trading city in Egypt Then, he went on to Persia and after a great victory over Darius and his army, began to take the chief Persian towns, one after the other Darius was murdered by one of his own men but Alexander put the murderer to death Then, he went on to Afghanistan and the Punjab which at that time formed parts of the Persian Empire He wished to go down the valley of the Ganges but his soldiers refused So they returned to Persia, through Baluchistan He wished to found a great Empire in Persia but he died in Babylon of a fever And after his death his kingdom was divided among his generals.

States–નાના રાજ્યો Petty kingdoms

Included–ની અંદર આવેલા હતા Was comprised of

Lay–Was situated

B–C–Before christ.

Made himself master–જીતી લીધું Conquered

Longed to lead his army–Was desirous of invading with his army

Dominions (ડોમિનિઅન્સ) રાજ્ય Kingdoms

Beaten back–મારી હઠાવ્યા હતા Were defeated

Murdered (મર્ડર્ડ) ખુન કરવામાં આવ્યું Assassinated

Under the charge of–સંભાળ હેઠળ Under the care.

of; under the supervision of.

Pandit- પંડિત. Learned man

Aristotle was a famous Greek philosopher

Undergo-ખમવા, સહન કરવા. To bear

Held in scorn-તિરસ્કાર કરતો Treated with contempt.

Manly (મેનલિ) બહાદુરી ભરી Brave, Bold [managed.

Tamed (ટેઇમ્ડ) કાબુમાં રાખ્યો કેળવ્યો, Kept under control

Unbroken-સવારી નહિ કરાયલો Not ridden before

Government (ગવર્નમેંટ) રાજ્ય ચલાવવું Management of state affairs, Administration.

Begged her-Requested her

Meddle-માથું મારવું Interfere. Dabble

Who had been left in charge-જેને રાજ્યનો કારભાર સોંપવામાં આવ્યો હતો Who was entrusted with the management of the state.

Was obliged-જરૂર પડી હતી Was compelled.

Remarked-રમુજમાં કહ્યું Said jestingly

One single tear six hundred of his letters—The slightest sorrow of my mother would move me much more than so many letters of his

Succeeded (સકસીડેડ) ની પાછળ ગાદીએ આવ્યો Came to the throne after him.

Crush-દાબી દેવાને, કચડી નાખવાને Annihilate the power of

Captains (કેપ્ટન્સ) સરદારો Generals

Put down-તાબે કર્યાં Subdued

The rebels-બળવાખોરો Those who revolted L *re*, and *bello*, I make war [Immediately.

Without losing a moment-એકદમ, તરતજ At once;

Risen in rebellion–બળવો કર્યો હતો Had revolted.
Overcame–તાબે કર્યા, જીતી લીધા Subdued, Defeated.
Chose him to be their leader–Elected him to be their commander
Descended–વંશમા ઉતરી આવ્યા હતા Was born in the family of, claimed as his ancestor
Cavalry (કૅવેલ્રિ) ઘોડેસ્વાર, લશ્કર
Infantry (ઇન્ફન્ટ્રિ) પાયદળ Foot soldiers
Strait (સ્ટ્રેઇટ) સામુદ્રધુની. A narrow passage connecting two large bodies of water
Styled (સ્ટાઇલ્ડ) કહેવામા આવતો Was called
Hosts (હોસ્ટસ) લશ્કર Army
Picked men–ચુટી કહાડેલા માણસ Selected men
Phalanx (ફૅલૅન્કસ) ફોજની એક જાતની રચના, ઘનવ્યુહ Body or troops in close solid array
Single-handed–એકલો Alone
As much as they could do–મહા મુશ્કેલીએ તેની પાછળ પાછળ જઇ શકયા. All that they could do was to follow him [in one line, Remain with him
Keep up with him–તેની સાથે થઇ જવુ. Be with him
Chariot (ચૅરિઅટ) રથ War-car
Twisted cord–ગુથેલુ દોરડુ Rope made by winding, [one cord over another.
Knot (નૉટ) ગાઠ
Untie (અનટાઇ) છોડવી To unfasten.
Fell apart–જુદા પડ્યા Separated.
Forces his way out of difficulty–Finds out a way out of embarrassment
Cut the Gordian knot (It is an idiom and its

meaning ts "to force a way out of a difficulty")
Welcomed (વેલ્કમ્ડ) આવકાર આપ્યો Greeted
Oppressed (ઑપ્પ્રેસ્ડ) દુખ દીધુ, જુલમ કીધો Persecuted.
Hastened on–Marched hastily
Pursuit (પરસ્યુટ) પુઠ પકડવી, પાછળ જવુ તે Following after
Came up with him–તેને પકડી પાડયો Overtook him
Confusion (કન્ફ્યુઝન) ગભરાટ Tumult, Perturbation
Made his escape–નાસી ગયો Fled away
Treasures–ખજાનો Treasury
Respect–માન Honour
Trading town–વેપારવાળુ શહેર Commercial town
Flourished–આબાદ થયુ, સમૃદ્ધિવાન થયુ Has prospered
Million–દશ લાખ Ten lakhs.
Sooth-sayer–જોશી Fortune-teller
Foretell (ફોરટેલ) ભવિષ્ય કહેવુ Prophesy
Eagle (ઇગલ) ગરૂડપક્ષી
Withstand–ઝીલી શકવુ Oppose, Resist
Mounted–સવાર થયો Rode on.
Was put in chains–બેડી પહેરાવીને કેદ કરવામાં આવ્યો
Was imprisoned, Was made a captive
Flogged (ફ્લૉગ્ડ) ચાબખા મારવામા આવ્યા Was beaten with a whip
Were getting spoiled–ખરાબ થઈ જતા હતા Were growing worse.
Booty (બુટિ) લુટ Plunder
Wagons laden with the rich spoils–Carts full of the plunder
Deserts (ડેઝર્ટ્સ) રણ Sandy plains.
Passes–ઘાટ Ghats.

Taken prisoner-કેદ કરવામા આવ્યો Made a captive
Struck-અજાયબ થયો Astonished
Into the heart-દેશના મધ્ય ભાગમા Into the middle part.
Shut up himself-એકલો બેસી રહ્યો Sat alone, confined himself
Indus-સિંધુ નદી.
Mouth-દરિયાને મળવાનું સ્થાન The part of a river by which it joins the ocean.
To found (ફાઉન્ડ) સ્થાપવુ. Establish
Caught a fever-તાવ આવ્યો Was attacked with fever.

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34 Hohenlinden

Summary—Till sunset there was no sign whatever on the field of Linden of any battle But at midnight soldiers were called to arms, the drum was beaten, torches were lighted, and the horses neighed impatiently to join the battle Then the battle commenced, the clatter of horses and the roar of cannon produced tremendous echoes in the hills The conflict grew fiercer and more bloody In the morning the battle field was densely covered over with clouds of smoke and dust The combat was desperate, Munich must send forth all the horsemen she could gather and they must all try their very best and win or die In such a battle out of the many soldiers on both sides, many will die and few shall remain alive And the dead will lie where they fell

Hohenlinden-મ્યુનીચથી દસ ગાઉ જર્મનીમા બેવરીઆ પ્રાંતમાં ગામડુ છે, A village in Germany
Linden-હોહેન્લીન્ડનનુ ટુંકુ નામ છે Another name of Hohenlinden

When the sun was low–સૂર્ય આથમતો હતો ત્યારે. When the sun set in the evening.
Untrodden (અન્ ટ્રોડન) પગના પડ્યા વગરનો Over which no one had walked
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow–Before the battle the snow had no spots of blood on it.
Dark as winter–શિયાળામા જેવો કાળો હોય છે તેવો. As dark as in winter
Iser–જર્મનીમા નદી છે A river in Germany
Rolling (રોલિંગ) વહેતી Flowing
Rapidly–જલદી Fast
Saw another sight–Because the battle was fought
Dead of night–મધ્ય રાત્રે Mid-night
Commanding (કમાંડિંગ) હુકમ આપતા Giving out orders.
Fires of death–Flashes of light at the time of the firing of canon
Light–સળગાવવી Kindle
Scenery–દેખાવ Sight.
When the drum scenery–જ્યારે મધ્યરાત્રિના અંધકારને ભેદી નાખનારા, અને મૃત્યુની આગાહી આપતા હોય તેવા પ્રચંડ ભડકાઓ કરવાનો, નગારા વગાડીને હુકમ આપવામા આવ્યો. When at midnight orders were given by beating drums to kindle fires which dispelled the darkness and which appeared as it were like the harbinger of impending death.
Torch (ટોર્ચ) મસાલ Trumpet (ટ્રમ્પેટ) રણશીંગડુ Bugle.
Fast arrayed–Arranged in order very quickly.
Arrayed (એરેડ) ગોઠવાઇ ગયેલા Arranged in order.

Battle blade-તરવાર Swords
Furious-જોરથી Furiously
Charger-War horse
Neighed (નેઇડ) ખોંખારો ખાધો Made noise.
Revelry (રેવેલ્રિ) ધામધુમ Noisy festivity
To join the dreadful revelry-To join the fight.
(The battle is (as it were) a pastime)
Riven-ચીરાઇ જતી Split
Then shook the hill, with thunder-riven-The hills trembled as if torn asunder by the roars of the battle
Steed-ઘોડો Horse
Bolts of heaven-મેઘની ગર્જના Thunderbolts
Flashed-ચળકતા Gleamed, shone
Red artillery-તોપોમાથી નીકળતા અગ્નિના ઝબકારા, Red flames issuing from the guns
Stained (સ્ટેઇન્ડ) ડાઘા પડેલા, રાતા Crimsoned with blood
Torrent flow-પ્રવાહ વહેશે. The stream will flow
Yon-yonder
Level-not yet gone high in the sky
War-clouds-Clouds of smoke due to battle.
Dun-કાળા રંગના Dark smoke.
Frank-Frenchman
Furious-ગુસ્સાવાળો. Angry.
Fiery (ફાયરિ) ગુસ્સાવાળો
Hun-The Austrian
Canopy (કૅનોપિ) ચંદરવો Cover hung above.
Sulphurous Canopy-ફૂટી જતા દારૂના તથા ગંધકના ધુમાડાનો વાદળારૂપી ચંદરવો Covering in the form of clouds of

gunpowder smoke

Combat (કૉમ્બટ) યુદ્ધ Battle, Fight

Deepens–જોરથી ચાલે છે Is raging furiously

Rush to grave–મરી જાય Die

Rush to glory–વિજય મેળવે છે Win Become victorious.

Banners (બૅનર્સ) વાવટા, ધજા Flags

Charge (ચાર્જ) ધસવુ હુમલો કરવો Attack, Rush

Chivalry (શિવલ્રિ) બહાદુર લડવૈયા Brave warriors

Part–છુટા પડવુ. Return safe

Few shall part where many meet–Many men meet in a battle but very few return alive

Winding-sheet–મડદાને ઓઢાડવાનુ કફન Cloth for covering the corpses

The snow sheet–Snow shall be the shroud for their dead bodies.

Turf–માટીનુ ઢેફુ Clod of earth

Sepulchre (સેપલ્કર) કબર Tomb, Grave

Thomas Campbell (1777–1844)—A famous poet who published his excellent poem 'The Pleasures of Hope' at twenty two His shorter poems such as 'Ye Mariners of England,' 'Hohenlinden,' 'The Battle of the Baltic' and 'The Exile of Erin' have also come to take a high place in British poetry He was granted a Crown pension of £ 200 a year and was honoured with a burial in Westminster Abbey

Stanza 1 In the evening when the sun was setting, on Linden the snow which was not trampled under foot lay all bloodless and the dark water of Iser was flowing rapidly

Stanza 2 But Linden presented quite a different sight when at midnight the war drums were beaten and the cannon illuminated the whole scenery

Stanza 3 By the light of the torch and by the sound of the bugle, every horseman was properly arranged in fighting order and he drew his sword ready to fight and every horse neighed eagerly to join the bloody fight

Stanza 4 Then the mountains trembled as if torn asunder by thunder The horses spurred by the rider rushed towards the battle field and the cannon were fired from the batteries making a terrific noise

Stanza 5 But the light of the flashing of cannon fire became redder and the snow on the hills became spotted with blood and the blood of the warriors began to flow along the dark waters of Iser.

Stanza 6 It is morning but the horizontal sun could hardly pierce the blue clouds of smoke arising out of the fighting between the fierce French men and the fiery Austrians

Stanza 7 The fight thickens Go on, you brave soldiers who rush either to victory or to die in the battle Oh, citizens of Munich (i e. Bavarians) unfurl all your banners and make a fresh attack with all your brave warriors

Stanza 8 In this battlefield where so many men meet, only few will go alive the snow will be their shroud and every sod of earth will serve as a grave of the soldier

85 The Golden Fleece

સોનેરી ઉન.

PART I.

There was a man called Jason He was the son of a king but that king was deposed and another had usurped his place Jason was educated under a strange master who taught him to play upon the harp and to ride and fight well At the age of twenty Jason came to know about his father's fate and so to get back the throne for himself he started with a spear, a lion's skin and a pair of sandals of which he was most proud On his way he came across a broad and rough river He hesitated to cross it, when he was asked by an old woman to take her and her peacock through the stream He was at first afraid of doing it but the brave words of the woman inspired him with courage and he began to wade across the river, carrying the woman and the peacock on his shoulder Half-way across, one of his sandals stuck so fast between two rocks that his foot lost hold of it, but the woman said that it was all the better for him, inasmuch as the usurper would be frightened to see him with only one sandal on Once on the other side of the river, the woman blessed him and went away That woman was the Queen of Heaven, who now became Jason's friend, though Jason did not know it

Fleece-ઉન Wool.
Far-off-distant
Took place-બન્યુ Happened. [another.
Who had lost his throne-Who was deposed by
Throne (થ્રોન) રાજ્ય Kingdom.
Cave (કેઇવ) ગુફા Cavern [of a triangular shape.
Harp (હાર્પ) વીણા A stringed musical • instrument
above all-Besides every thing
Made up his mind-નિશ્ચય કર્યો Resolved, Determined
Wronged (રૉન્ગ્ડ) નુકસાન કર્યું Injured, Ruined
Cast him down from the throne-ગાદીએથી પદભ્રષ્ટ કર્યો
Dethrone [Instead-ને બદલે In the place of
Set out-નીકળ્યો Started Sandals (સૅન્ડલ્સ) પાવડી
Rushed right across his path way-તેને જવાના રસ્તામાંજ
જોરથી વહેતી હતી Which flowed past the road he
had to cross
In dry seasons of year-In summer
Was swollen-પુર આવ્યુ હતુ Was flooded
Wild(વાઇલ્ડ)જોરથી વહેતી Flowing at a tremendous speed
To be strewn with-ભરેલુ Full off
To wade through-ભા થઇને ચાલવુ To walk through.
Rough-તોફાની Stormy
Ragged mantle-ચીથરીઓ તથા ફાટેલુટો ઝભ્ભો Torn cloak
Leaning on a staff-લાકડીને અઢેલીને ઉભેલી Standing
against a stick
Bid-હુકમ કરવો Order Hurry (હરિ) ઉતાવળ Haste
Peacock (પીકૉક) મયૂર, મોર
Have something to do-કાઇ કામ છે Have some business.

You can see for yourself-You can personally make sure
Slip-પગ સરકી જાય Slide on soft ground
Sweep away-ઘસડી જાય Drag away
Could-If it were possible
Pull the king off his throne-To drive the king away from his throne
Poked (પોક્ડ) ભચ દઇને ઘોચ્યુ Thrust or pushed against
Stopped (સ્ટેપ્ડ) પગ મૂક્યો Placed his feet
Half way across-When he had crossed half of the river
Caught between-ભરાઇ ગયો Entangled
Stuck (સ્ટક) ચ્હોટી રહ્યો Was fixed
Mind-દરકાર કરવી Care
By and by-ધીમે ધીમે Gradually
Catch sight-જોવુ, નજર પાડવી See, Look at
Ashes-રાખ
Blessing (બ્લેસિગ) આશીર્વાદ Good wishes
My blessing be with you-I give you blessing

PART II

At length Jason reached the palace of the king who was frightened when he saw him with only one sandal on, for that king was told, many years before, by a speaking Oak that a man with one sandal should cast him down from his throne But the king was cunning and so he asked Jason to bring the Golden Fleece which was guarded by a great dragon and which, therefore, could not be taken without risking one's own life. The king thought that Jason would lose his life in trying;

to bring it but when he promised to give up his kingdom to Jason if he brought the Fleece, Jason boldly undertook that adventure

Foot of the mountain-પર્વતની તળેટીમા At the base of the mountain

Palace (પૅલેસ) મહેલ Mansion

Speaking Oak-બોલતુ ઓકનુ ઝાડ

Strode on-ચાલ્યો Walked

Heir (એઅર્) વારસ Successor

Feast (ફીસ્ટ) જમી લે Take your dinner

Ram (રૅમ) ઘેટો Sheep

Worn out થાકી ગયેલો Exhausted [rance of

In Memory (મેમરી) સ્મરણમા To perpetuate the rememb

Sacred grove-પવિત્ર કુંજ Holy garden

Dragon (ડ્રૅગન) પાંખવાળો કલ્પીત સાપ A fabulous winged serpent

Of his own will-તેની મરજીથી Willingly

Plan (પ્લૅન) યુક્તિ. Contrivance

Fetch (ફેચ) લાવવુ Bring

PART III

Accompanied by forty nine brave and strong young men of Greece, Jason sailed in the ship called Argo to bring the Golden Fleece The king of the place asked Jason firstly to tame his two fiery bulls who had steel points on their horns, whose hoofs were of brass, and from whose nostrils came out great streams of fire, and secondly to sow some dragon's teeth With his body covered over with a magic ointment given to him by the Princess, Jason tamed the bulls and ploughed the

field Then, when he sowed the teeth, armed warriors gradually rose up from the ground, ready to run at Jason but at the suggestion of the Princess Jason threw a stone among them and each warrior, thinking that his neighbour had thrown the stone, began to fight with the other and so all were killed, fighting among themselves The dragon which guarded the Golden Fleece, under an oak tree was laid to a deep sleep by Jason with holding up a little flower, given also by the princess, in front of the monster Thus, Jason took away the Golden Fleece The king of the place sent warships after Argo but they could not reach it Jason and his companions reached their home safely and there Jason was made king and ruled long and happily

Market-place-બજાર Bazar
Trumpets (ટ્રમ્પેટસ) રણશીંગુ Bugles
Row his ship=તેનું વહાણ હંકારવાને To steer his vessel
The call was answered by the bravest young men-
Brave youths consented to go with him
Hercules is the Greek legandery hero, who was said
to possess the strength of a giant
Glided away-સરળતાથી ચાલ્યુ Sailed smoothly
To the sweet sound of music-Accompanied by
sweet musical notes
Voyage (વૉયેજ) દરીઆની મુસાફરી A journey by sea
Harbour (હારબર) બંદર, બારૂ Port or haven
Prized (પ્રાઇઝડ) કીંમતી ગણ્યુ Valued
Sternly (સ્ટર્નલિ) કરડાકીથી Harshly
Run the risk of-Am in danger of

Tame (ટેઇમ) નરમ કરવા Pacify, Keep under control.
Yoke (યોક) જોડવા, ધુસરી ઘાલવી Tie to the yoke
Lovely Princess–સુંદર શાહજાદી Beautiful daughter.
Ointment (ઑઇન્ટમેન્ટ) લેપ Unguent
Steel points–Spikes
Nostrils (નૉસ્ટ્રિલ્સ) નસકોરાં
Paw (પૉ) ખોતરવું To draw the forest along the ground.
Caught fire સળગી ઉઠ્યું Ignited, kindled
Set it all in a blaze–Ignited it Burnt it in flames
Covered–Besmeared
Cooly શાંતિથી Quietly
Harness (હારનેસ) સામાન નાખીને જોડવા Yoke
Helmets (હેલ્મેટસ) લશ્કરી ટોપ A head dress made of brass
Glanced (ગ્લાન્સ્ડ) ત્રાસો ફેંક્યો Was darted aside
Took it for granted માની લીધું Believed, Supposed.
Slain કપાઇ ગયેલો Killed
Coil ચુડ ભરાવવી, વિંટળાવું Wind into a ring
Thrust forth–Darted forwards
Hurried (હરિડ) ઉતાવળથી આવ્યો Came down hastily
Out of sight અદૃશ્ય, દેખાતા બંધ થયા Were invisible
Warships (વૉરશિપ્સ) લડાયક વહાણ મનવાર Men-of-War

36 A Psalm of Life
જીંદગી વિષે ભજન (ગીત)

Summary—Life is not unreal, not Mayá, because although our body dies, our soul is immortal Knowing this, we should not care for happiness or misery, success or failure because that belongs to the body, not to the

soul Our only duty is to act in the present, without idle dreaming about the past or the future, and without being attached to its fruit We must remember that every minute that passes, takes away so much from the period of our life here ane we have much to do and so we must daily, nay, hourly make real progress We must try to be great, because in doing so we shall benefit not only ourselves but also others who might follow our good example and improve their life Let us *act*, therefore, and let us not be impatient for results, for, it is well said that God sees the Truth but waits, i e., takes a long time in distributing rewards

Psalm (સામ) ગીત **Song**
Mournful (મોનફુલ) દીનગીરી ભરેલા **Sorrowful**
Numbers (નબર્સ) શ્લોક, કડી **Verses**
But-ફક્ત **only**
Dream-સ્વપ્નુ **Vision**
Tell me dream, જીવન સ્વપ્નવત છે એમ કહેશો નહિ
Please do not tell me that life is as unreal as a dream.
Soul, આત્મા **Spirit of the man**
Slumbers (સ્લબર્સ) ઉઘે છે **Sleeps**
Earnest (અર્નેસ્ટ) ગભીર **Serious**
Grave (ગ્રેઇવ) કબર **Tomb**
Goal (ગોલ) હેતુ **End**
And the grave is not its goal મૃત્યુજ કઇ જીદગીનો અત નથી **Death is not its only end.**
Dust માટી **Clay.**
Dust thou .returnest-તારૂ શરીર માટીનુ બનેલુ છે ને તે માટીમાજ મળી જશે, એવુ કઈ બાઇબલમા કહેવામા આવ્યુ

નથી Your body is made of clay and will again be reduced to clay when you die

Was not spoken of the soul-આત્મા વિષે એવુ કઇ કહેવામા આવ્યુ નથી It is not said so as regards the soul

Enjoyment-મોજ શોખ Pleasures

Destined (ડેસ્ટિન્ડ) નિર્માણ થયેલુ Fixed

Farther-આગળ વધતા Progressing

But to act, that... to-day-આપણે એવુ કરવુ જોઇએ કે દિવસે દિવસે આપણે આગળ વધીએ We must act in such a manner that we can make some progress day by day

Art is long, કળાનો અત નથી There is no end of arts.

Time is fleeting-વખત ક્ષણિક છે Time is passing swiftly

Stout (સ્ટાઉટ) મજબુત Strong

Muffled (મફલ્ડ) ઢાકેલા, ઉપર લુગડા વીટી દીધેલા Covered with a cloth.

Drums (ડ્રમ્સ) નગારા Tom toms

Funeral marches, સ્મશાન તરફની કુચ Procession for carrying a corpse to the burial ground

Are beating grave સ્મશાનમા જવાની કુચ કરવાના નગારા વગે છે The beatings of our hearts are announcing the march towards the grave

In the world's battle આ સસાર રૂપી વિશાળ અપાર ભૂમિમા

Bivouac (બિવુઍક) લડાઇમા ખુલ્લો પડાવ Encampment in open air

Dumb મુગુ Mute

Driven cattle-હકારતા ઢોર Cattle that are driven.

Strife લઢાઇનો ઝગડો (સંસાર) War

Trust no future ભવિષ્યમા ભરોશો રાખો નહિ Do not talk of future [because it is gone.

Dead Past–Past time which is no longer living

Over head . Above, Fearing God above

Let the dead Past bury its dead–Do not think of what has passed. Thinking of the past is useless because we cannot do anything for what has already happened

Heart within–Our conscience within us

Lives (લાઇવ્ઝ) જીવન, વૃતાંત Biographies.

Remind (રિમાઇન્ડ) યાદ દેવડાવવુ Make us remember

Sublime (સબ્લાઇમ) ઉચ્ચ પ્રકારની Lofty

Departing–મરી જઇએ ત્યારે While leaving this world

Footprints પગલા, નિશાની Signs

Sands of time વખતરૂપી રેતી Sand in the form of time.

And departing time અને દુનિયામાથી જતા પહેલા વખત રૂપી રેતીપર તમારા પગલાની નિશાની મુકતા જાઓ (તમારા સારા કામથી નામના કરતા જાઓ) Before dying you should do something that your action may be remembered.

Sailing (સેઇલિગ) હંકારતો Rowing

Main દરિયો Sea

Forlorn (ફૉર્લોન) નિરાધાર Helpless

Shipwrecked (શિપરેક્ડ) વહાણ વિનાનો થઇ ગયેલો Whose ship is wrecked

Shall take heart–Take courage. Cheer up

Foot prints, that heart again સસારરૂપી ગભીર સમુદ્ર ઉપર હંકારતો નિરાધાર અને વહાણ વિનાનો કોઈ ભાઇ આ પગલાં

જોઇ હિંમત રાખે Seeing which signs any helpless fellowman sailing on the grand sea of life may take courage

Up and doing–ઉદ્યમી થવું Be active

With a heart–હિંમતથી Courageously

For any fate ગમે તે થાય તે સહન કરવાને To bear up anything in future

Achieving–કાંઇક કરીને Doing something

Pursuing–ખંત રાખીને Persevering in the attempt

Wait–ધીરજ રાખવી Be patient

For the life of Longfellow see lesson 12

Stanza 1 Do not tell me in melancholy verses that life is as unreal as a dream, that death is the end of life and that things are quite different from what they appear to be

Stanza 2 Life is real and substantial and death is not the end of life It was never said about the soul that it is made up of dust and will be reduced to dust

Stanza 3 Neither worldly pleasures nor miseries is the end or aim of life But leading a good life which consists in acting honestly that we may be more and more advanced day by day that is the aim

Stanza 4 Learning is infinite and our life is fast passing away and though we may be stout and brave still we are steadily marching towards death with our hearts slowly beating like the sound of drums at the funeral

Stanza 5. In the struggle of life in this world and during this our short stay in this world, do not become dull spiritless figures like cattle but act heroically and face all dangers

Stanza 6 Do not depend upon the future however bright it may appear to you Think no more of the past time but take advantage of the present time and act with all your energy but act conscientiously and be God-fearing

Stanza 7 Try to imitate the lives of past eminent persons and make your lives also noble so that when you die and pass away you can leave your good name as an example for all time to come

Stanza 8 So that some disappointed and dejected fellow brother who has hopelessly failed in his life may follow your example and may become cheerful again

Stanza 9 Then let us be alert and active and with a firm heart prepared for any consequence, act and persevere and thus learn to work and then patiently wait for the fruit

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37 Hannibal

Hannibal was a great Carthaginian general His father, Hamilcar had made him swear when he was nine that he, Hannibal would spend his life in waging war with the Romans who were enemies of Carthrge Before that time, the Romans had wrested the island of Sicily

and they thought of destroying Carthage At the age of 26, Hannibal took command of the Carthaginian army In year 218 B C, he with his army sailed over the narrow strait that divides Africa (Carthage was in Northern Africa) from Spain, and set out on a long march through Spain and over the Pyrenees and Gaul (France) Then came the mighty Alps Hannibal crossed these also but much of his army had perished before he descended to the gates of Rome In three awful battles the Romans were beaten, but they never despaired No hardship, on the other hand, ever dismayed Hannibal Now the Romans hid themslves in the hills and conducted a guerilla warfare As Hannibal had courage and strength, so also he had generosity He ordered that the brave Romans who had been killed and were in his hands must be buried with due respect and honour

Hannibal's brother and most of his soldiers were killed in this long war of seventeen years At last Hannibal returned but the Romans pursued him, and he escaped to the city of Carthage There the councillors were for fighting on but Hannibal said that they must yield to the Romans who had proved themselves to be far superior to the Carthaginians The Romams still watched Hannibal and were afraid of that great captain whe never forgot his vow and kept on planning new wars At length he fled to the east, as far as Armenia and thence to a village on the sea shore and there he took poison, Never would the hero of Carthage step into a Roman prison! A few years later, another war was waged during the course of which the Romans destroyed much of the beautiful and noble city of Carthage

Altar (ઑાલ્ટર) યજ્ઞકુડ An elevated place where sacrifices are offered
Swear-સેાગન ખાવા, પ્રતિજ્ઞા કરવી Take oath
Cease to wage war-લડતા બધ પડવુ Stop fighting.
Carry out-પર્ણુ કરવુ Fulfil
Presence (પ્રેઝન્સ) હાજરી When he was present
Mighty-Powerful
Seaport-બદર Harbour
Settled-વસ્યા હતા Went and dwelt
Navy (નેવી) કાફલેા Fleet.
Was wrecked-ભાગી ગયુ Was shattered to pieces
Model (મૉડેલ) નમુનેા Pattern
Senator (સેનેટર) રાજ્ય સભાનેા સભાસદ A member of the council of the state
Victorious (વિક્ટેારિયસ) વિજયી Successful
Peace (પીસ) સુલેહ, શાતિ Absence of hostility
Everlasting-કાયમની, નિરતરની Perpetual
Enmity-શત્રુતા. Hostility
Burning desire-ઉત્કટ ઇચ્છા Strong desire
Burning down-નાબુદ કરવી Destroy [as it were
Gate of the sea-Gibraltar was the gate of the sea
Host-લશ્કર Army Strait-સામુદ્રધુની.
Divides-Separates
Rugged (રગેડ) વિકટ, ટેકસટેકરીવાળા Rough
Set out-Started Passes (પાસિઝ) ઘાટ Ghats.
Pressed (પ્રેસ્ડ) જોરથી આગળ ચાલ્યુ Proceeded
Steep (સ્ટીપ) ઉભી Precipitous
Perished (પેરિશ્ડ) મરી ગયા Died

Hive (હાઇવ) મધપુડો [and trained.
Well drilled-સારી રીતે કવાયદ આપેલુ Well disciplined
Right under-Directly below
Stout-hearted-દૃઢ હૃદયવાળા Courageous
Dart (ડાર્ટ) તીર. Arrow
Scorn (સ્કૉર્ન) ધિક્કાર Contempt
Disease (ડિસીઝ) રોગ, વ્યાધિ Ailment, Illness
Dismayed (ડિસ્મેઇડ) નાસીપાસ કર્યો Disappointed.
Despaired-આશા છોડી દીધી Lost all hope
Father land-જન્મભૂમી Native land
Had been beaten-Were defeated
His chance had come-His opportunity had arrived
Awful-ભયંકર. Terrible,
Fallen foe-હારેલો શત્રુ A defeated enemy
Be dressed-પહેરાવો Clothe
Pyre-ચિતા Funeral pile
Funeral-બાળવાની For burning
Urn-વાસણ Vessel.
Was drawing near its end-Was going to be finished
Horrid-Horrible, Terrible
Sheltered-આશ્રમ આપ્યો Gave shelter
Kept at bay-સામો થયો, હફાવ્યા Resisted, opposed
Gloomy (ગ્લૂમિ) દિલગીરી ભરેલી Sad
Council-Meeting
Platform (પ્લૅટફૉર્મ) રગભૂમિ, બોલનાર માટે ઉચી બેઠક A raised frame work of wood for speakers
Yield (યીલ્ડ) શરણે થવુ Submit.
Talents-A species of coin used in ancient Greece.

Lonely-એકાંત જગ્યા **Solitary place**
Was waged-લડવામા આવી **Was fought**
Columns (કૉલમ્સ) સ્તંભ **Pillars**
Remain to tell-Are standing to remind us
Matched (મૅચ્ડ) હરીફાઈ કરી **Competed**

38 Cowards

બાયલા, (બ્હીકણ).

Death comes sooner or later to every one on this earth No one can stop it We should not, therefore, fear it But if we are afraid of others or of those calamities which befall us as the results of our own actions, we shall feel as much Pain every time that we are afraid, as that of death itself

Cowards die many times before their deaths-Cowards are as good as dead, thus though they are living they are well nigh dead because they are useless [L *cauda*, a tail.
Cowards (કાવર્ડ્ઝ) હીચકારા-બાયલા લોકો **A timid person**
Valiant (વૅલિયન્ટ) બહાદુર પુરૂષ **Brave person L** *valeo* **I am strong.**
Taste (ટેઇસ્ટ) અનુભવવુ **Experience**
But-માત્ર, ફક્ત **Only** [that astonish a person
Wonders (ઉવન્ડર્સ) આશ્ચર્ય સરખી વાત **Miracle, Stories**
Seems (સીમ્સ) દેખાય છે
Strange (સ્ટ્રેઇન્જ) આશ્ચર્ય સરખુ **Astonishing**
Fear (ફીઅર) બ્હીવુ **Be afraid of**

Necessary (નેસેસરી) નક્કી, નિશ્ચિત Unavoidable
End છેડો Termination
Seeing that death a necessary end, will come when it will come–Knowing that death, sure end of all persons will take place when it is destined to take place
Will come when it will come આવવાનો હશે ત્યારે અવશ્ય Is sure to come when comes its time
William Shakespeare-1564-1616 He was England's greatest poet and dramatist He was born in Stratford-on-Avon and was the son of a tradesman He was the eldest son and was educated at the Stratford Grammar school He married a wife eight years older than himself His famous dramas are 'The Merchant of Venice', "Julius Cæsar", 'Romeo and Juliet" "Hamlet', "Macbeth" 'Othello", "Cymbeline', "Winter's Tale" "The Tempest' He died at Stratford church

Cowardly persons die of fear many times before they actually die But the brave never die but once only Of all the things that I have wondered at I cannot understand why men should entertain fear because death which is destined to happen is sure to overtake us when we are destined to die

39. Icebergs

બરફનો તરતો ડુંગર.

The Gulf stream is a warm ocean current flowing over western Europe It starts from the Gulf of Mexico and streams along the eastern-coast of North America Then it flows towards the North Atlantic Ocean Another ocean current known as the Polar current flows southwards from the Arctic ocean into the North Atlantic ocean It comes from the Polar seas, the home of ice and snow hence it is icy cold It drifts along with it, huge masses of ice and snow

They are called Icebergs These icebergs come in contact with the current and melt a way into the sea water These two currents meet off the coast of Newfoundland. The vapour over the gulf stream is frozen as it meets the cold air over the Polar current and dense fogs are formed Hence navigation in such places becames very dangerous On account of fogs the steamers may either collide against or run upon an iceberg and be wrecked Very little portion of the iceberg is seen above water About $\frac{7}{8}$ths of the ice is below the surface It is against this lower part of the iceberg that a steamer dashes and is wrecked

Gulf–અખાત
Warm–જરા ઉષ્ણ કરે છે Makes gently hot [direction
Streams northward–Flows towards the northern
Vapour (વેપર) હવા Gas, (Atmosphere)
Current (કરન્ટ) પ્રવાહ Flow of water
Passage (પૅસેજ) વચગાળો, રસ્તો Way.

The home of ice and snow–In the north pole there is all snow and hence it is called the home of snow
Bitterly–ઘણીજ Extremely
Ice-bergs (આઇસબર્ગસ) બરફના પાણીમા તરતા ડુગર A lofty body of floating ice
Drift–ઘસડાવુ Are dragged
Surrounding–Situated all around
Off–પાસેના દરિયામા Near
Freezes–ઠરી જાય છે Turns into fog
Fog–ધુમસ Thin vapour seen above the ground
Navigation (નૅવિગેશન) વહાણ હકારવુ તે Sailing the ships at sea L *navis*, a ship, *ago*, I move
Dangerous (ડેન્જરસ) જોખમ ભરેલુ Hazardous
Steamers (સ્ટીમર્સ) આગબોટ Big ships propelled by steam
Collide (કોલાઇડ) અથડાવુ Clash against one another,
Run upon અથડાવુ Collide against
Strikes–Dashes against
Wrecked (રેકડ) ભાગી જવુ Be shattered to pieces

40 The Loss of the 'Titanic'

ટાયટૅનિકનો નાશ.

Summary —The Titanic was the largest vessel that had ever been built When she sailed for the first time from Southampton Harbour she carried 2358 people and was supposed to defy dirty weather It was bound for New york On the third day of her voyage, at midnight

there came a sudden shock The captain knew what it was and he ordered the water tight doors to be closed and sent for assistance by wireless telegraph After sometime the life boats were lowered and the passengers were asked to put on life belts Women and children alone were accommodated in the boats On this occasion the man and even some of the women showed the spirit of heroic courage and self sacrifice Sixteen hundred souls and untold wealth sank with the Titanic At four o'clock in the morning the *Carpathia* came to the rescue, in time to save 703 survivors of the 2358 passengers who only four days ago had left England full of hope and joy and conveyed them in safety to New York. Some of the officers on the steam-ship including Captain Smith, willingly embraced honourable death The Titanic sank and they died but such deeds can never die Every Newspaper told of the tragedy, every person talked of it

Appeared (ઍપીઅર્ડ) દેખાયું Could be seen, Was visible.

Newspaper-વર્તમાનપત્ર

Sentence (સેન્ટન્સ) વાક્ય

Were mistaken-ભુલ કરી Erred

Thrill (થ્રિલ) ધ્રુજારો Shudder

Shipwreck વહાણનું ભાગી જવું તે Breaking of a ship.

She rose 164 feet above water-Her height above water was 164 feet

She had been three years in building-It took three years to build it

Proudly claimed-Confidently declared

Unsinkable-ન ડુબી શકે એવી So strong that she could never be in danger of sinking

Was in charge-જેના કબજામા હતી Who was the captain of the ship.

Steamed out-બહાર નીકળી Sailed out

We may laugh at-We may treat with contempt i e We may not mind

Dirty-weather-Stormy weather

Ever rose ગમે તેટલો ઉછળે Heaved

Ringing cheers-Loud applause

Spectators (સ્પેક્ટેટર્સ) જોનારા પ્રેક્ષક Lookers on L *Specto* I look

On its bosom-તેની સપાટીપર On its surface

Fitted up-પુરી પાડવામા આવી હતી Was furnished

Pleasantly (પ્લેઝન્ટલિ) આનંદથી Cheerfully L *placeo* I please

Bicycle (બાઇસિકલ) બાઇસિકલ, બે પૈડાની ગાડી

Bands of music-વાજા Musical instrument

Swimming-b th તરવાનો હોજ

Rushed through-Passed swiftly through

Expensive, (એક્સપેન્સિવ) કીમતી Valuable, costly

Speed (સ્પીડ) વેગ Velocity

Close at hand પાસે Near, Approaching

Passeng rs (પૅસેન્જર્સ), ઉતારૂ, મુસાફર Men who journied.

Landing-Alighting

Icy breath-Cold breeze

Stole over-ધીમેથી આવ્યો Swept gently

Whispered-ધીમેથી કહેવાયલી Told slowly

Unheeded-દરકાર કર્યા વગર Uncared for

Stealthily (સ્ટેલ્થિલિ) છાનુમાનુ Slowly.

Was creeping (ક્રીપિંગ) પાસે આવતો Coming near
Was creeping finger–An invisible agency which through its finger of ice (in the form of an iceberg)
Unseen hand refers to God and icy finger refers to the iceberg
Depths–ઊંડાણુ, તળીયુ Bottom
The proudest work–The best production
Shock (શૉક) આચકો Push, Jerk [in a ship
Berths (બર્થસ) વહાણમા સુવાની જગ્યા Place for sleeping
Startle (સ્ટાટલ) ચમકાવવો Make astonished, Alarmed.
Hurried–Went hastily
Shaved–ઘસારો લાગ્યો Just scratched or bruised
Account for–Explain
Grating sound–ઘસાગાનો અવાજ Noise of a clash
Water-tight–પાણી ન આવે એમ બધ કરેલા. So strongly closed that no water could come in
Sound (સાઉન્ડ) જોવુ, તપાસ કરવી Examine
Awful moment–Terrible moment
Was doomed–આવી બન્યુ હતુ Was destined to sink
Alarm (એલાર્મ) ગભરાટ Excitement, Confusion
Calmly he faced the danger–He patiently prepared for the danger Send for–Call
Wireless telegraph–દોરડા વગરના તારના સદેશા મોકલવાનુ યત્ર
Machine which despatched telegrams without the aid of wires [spread
Flashed the message–સદેશો ફેલાયો The intimation
Bow–વહાણનો ગોળ મોખરાનો ભાગ The stem of a ship

Slanting-ઢળતો Inclining
Cabins-Small chambers
Sinking-નાસીપાસ થતા Despairing
Life-belts-પાણીમા તરે એવા કમરે બાધવાના પટા Band tied to the waist by which one may not sink in water
Life-boat વહાણ ડુબતુ હોય ત્યારે નાની હોડી ઉતારવામા આવે છે તેવી હોડી Small boats launched, when the ship is in danger of sinking
Distinct (ડિસ્ટિંક્ટ) સ્પષ્ટ. Clear
All honour to-They deserve all honour
Clung (ક્લગ) વળગી રહી Did not separate from
Refused safety at the price of another's life-બીજાની જીંદગીના ભોગે પોતાની સલામતી સ્વીકારી નહિ Did not condescend to remain safe at the sacrifice of another's life,
Untold-પુષ્કળ અગણિત Immense Frailer-Feebler
The sea gives up her dead-This is a sentence from the scriptures and means -on the day of resurrection.
Flashing-મોકલતો Sending
Directions (ડિરેક્શન્સ) દિશા Quarters L *dirigo,* I direct.
Gaining fast upon them તેમની આસપાસ ફરી વળતુ હતુ Was surrounding them
Good-bye છેવટની સલામ Last fare-well
Rowed off હંકારી ગઈ Sailed away
Panic (પૅનિક) ગભરાટ Confusion
Disappeared-દેખાતુ બધ થયુ Became invisible was out of sight.

Every man for himself દરેક માણુસે પોતાની દરકાર કરવી. Every man should care for himself only.
Electric lights (ઇલેક્ટ્રિક લાઇટ) વિજળીના દિવા.
Blazing ચળકતા હતા Were burning [geous, firm.
Be British–Be like brave British people, coura-
Bridge (બ્રિજ) વહાણુ પરનુ પાટીયાનુ ઉચુ સ્થાન A platform made of planks
Explosion (એક્સપ્લોઝન) ધડાકો A deafening roar.
Struck અથડાઇ Dashed against iceberg.
Survivors (સરવાયવર્સ) જીવતા રહ્યા તે Those who outlived this mishap
Witnesses (વિટનેસીસ) જોનારા Spectators, Lookers
In vain–ફોગટમા Uselessly
Rescue (રેસ્કયુ) બચાવ For saving, Deliverance,
Starving (સ્ટાર્વિંગ) ભુખે મરતા Dying of hunger.
Conveyed (કનવેડ) લઇ ગઇ Carried. L. *con, veho* I carry [breathlessly.
Gasping (ગૅસ્પિંગ) શ્વાસ ભરાઇ જતા બોલવુ તે Speak

The ship was being wrecked The passengers were to part from one another for ever Some were excited out of timidity, others stood calm, being brave, while others, unable to face death with their own eyes put an end to the matter by leaping overboard The sea was forcibly dragging in the vessel into its terrible, death-dealing grasp At last the ship went down and all the passengers cried out together At once all of them went down, there was silence Only now and then a swimmer was seen coming up the surface of the sea and uttering asorrowful, confused shriek

Shipwreck (શિપરેક) વહાણનું ભાગવુ The breaking of [a ship
Farewell (ફેઅરવેલ) રામ રામ Adieu
Shrieked (શ્રીકડ) ચીસ પાડી Uttered a loud shrill cry, Screamed
[L *timere*, to fear
Timid (ટિમિડ) બ્હીકણુ Persons having no courage
Still (સ્ટિલ) શાંત Quiet
Stood still–Became dumb-struck through horror.
Dreadful (ડ્રેડફુલ) ભયકર Terrible
Yell (યેલ) બુમ Cry
Over board–ઉપર થઇને By the side of,
As eager to anticipate their grave–વહાણ ડુબી જાય ત્યાર પહેલા મરી જવા ઇચ્છતા હોય તેમ As if wishing to die before the ship sank L *ante*, and *capio*, I take
Sea yawned around her વહાણની આસપાસ મોજા ઉછળતા હતા The waves opened wide around the ship
Hell (હેલ) નર્ક The abode of evil spirits
Sucked with her–Took with her
Whirling (વ્હર્લિંગ) ભમરીખાતુ, ચક્કર ચક્કર ફરતુ Rolling
Grapples (ગ્રૅપલ્સ) મજબૂત રીતે પકડે છે Lays fast hold of.
Enemy (એનિમિ દુશ્મન. Foe L *e*, out of *amicus*, friendly
Strives (સ્ટ્રાઇવ્ઝ) કોશિષ કરે છે Tries, Endeavours.
Strangle (સ્ટૅન્ગલ) ગુગળાવીને મારી નાખવુ To choke to death by pressing the throat
Universal (યૂનિવર્સલ) સઘળા લોકોની Of all the men on board L *unus*, one *verto* I turn
Rushed (રશ્ડ) નિકળી Was made
Crash (ક્રૅશ) કડાકો The loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once

Echoing (એકોઇગ) પડઘો પડતા Sound reflecting to the ear.
Thunder (થન્ડર) ગર્જના Roar
Like the clash of echoing thunder–Like the loud noise of two clouds dashing against each other
All was hushed–બધુ ચુપાચુપ થઈ ગયુ No sound was heard Everything was quiet
Save (સેઇવ) સિવાય Except
Remorseless (રિમૉર્સલેસ) ઘાતકી, નિર્દય Cruel, merciless. L *re* and *mordeo* I bite
Dash (ડૅશ) અથડાવુ તે Striking against
Billows (બિલોઝ) મોજા Waves
At intervals (ઇન્ટર્વલ્સ) વખતો વખત. Now and then L *inter* and *vallum* a wall
Gushed (ગશ્ડ) ઉડતી Rose in air
Accompanied with (એકમ્પનીડ) સાથે થવુ Attended by L *ad* and *con panis* bread
Convulsive (કન્વલ્સિવ) થથરાટવાળુ Producing a violent and involuntary contraction of muscular parts of an animal body L *con*, together and *vello*, I pluck
Splash (સ્પ્લૅશ) અથડાતો અવાજ A noise made by striking upon or in a liquid
Solitary (સૉલિટરિ) આશા રહીત Hopeless L *solus*, alone
Shriek (શ્રીક) Cry (of a lonely swimmer, half choked by the waves)
Bubbling (બબ્લિંગ) ઉછળતી Rising in bubbles
Cry (ક્રાઇ) ચીસ,
Agony (ઍગનિ) દુખ Extreme pain L *agon*, a contest.
Lord George Gordon Byron was born in 1788 and died in the year 1824 He was a celebrated English Poet He was of a morbid, passionate

disposition and after leaving Cambridge plunged into a life of dissipation Owing to some unexplained disagreement with his wife he left England in 1816 and never returned After spending some years in Italy, he proceeded to Greece where he assisted the insurgents to free themselves from Turkey He died of fever in the course of the war at Missolonghi Among his best works are "Childe Harold", and "The Prisoner of Chillon "

Stanza 1 Then the words of last farewell made a noise that, as it were, reached the sky, the shy and frightened people gave out loud cries and the brave ones remained quiet Then some of them jumped into the sea with piteous cries as if for seeing their death The roaring sea encircled her like a hill and the ship slowly sank along with the waves like one who tries to kill his foe by strangling him to death before he dies

Stanza, 2 And first a loud cry—louder than the roaring sea, making a noise like that of a thunderbolt was heard Then everything was quiet except the furious wind and the cruel, loud noise of the roaring waves, but at intervals there was heard a lonely piteous cry of some strong swimmer accompanied by the sound of falling into the water.

SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

1 A Kind-hearted Minister

1 Explain with reference to the context –
a Let me through
b It might lose me my place
c Shook his manner
d It would be more a fee
2 Write what you know about
"The Prince Consort" and 'Lord Melbourne"
3 Give a brief summary of the lesson.

---

2 The Graves of Household

1 Explain —
a Each folded flower
b One sleeps where southern vines are dressed
c The last of their bright band
2 Paraphrase the following —
And parted thus they rest and
nought beyond O Earth!
3 Give the Prose order of —
And one-O'er her myrtle showers bright band.

---

3 What the Quilt said

1 Write short notes on —
a Kwannon *b* The story of the Quilt.
2 Explain the following —
a Quilts are padded with cotton
b Flakes of snow feel cold
c Called at
d It had carried its message
3 What lesson does the story teach?

---

4 The Sands of Dee

1 Explain —
   a The western wind was wild and dank with foam
   b The creeping tide came up sea
   c The stakes at Dee
2 Paraphrase last two stanzas and give a summary of the lesson

---

5 The Village Wedding

1 Describe the village wedding
2 Write short notes on —
   (1) Best Man (2) Bridesmaids (3) Vestry
   (4) Wedding March (5) Service (6) Rectory
3 Describe the village life and compare it with the city life
4 Compare and contrast Indian and English weddings
5 Explain (1) In the centre of the village a wedding or a funeral (2) I take thee to be my wedded wife I plight thee my troth (3) They send their good wishes by telegrams she reads to her as Mrs The church bells ring out a merry peal .journey of life

---

6 An Old Song

Explain —(1) The long years glided swiftly...brow.
2 Tide of life ebbing fast
3 Her loving heart withering power.

9 William Tell
Part I and II

1 Describe the life of William Tell as given in the text

2 How did the Swiss gain their independence and what do you know of them ?

3 Explain (1) The Swiss regard him as their national hero Austrian yoke (2) Before a hand could be stretched out to stop him (3) It is unmanly to play with a father's agony. (4) Thy fate was near (5) Not unavenged my child had died

4 Write what you know of Walter's bravery

---

10 My Native land

Explain -(1)For him no minstrel swell (2)Living shall forfeit renown, Doubly dying

2 Recite the whole poem from memory

---

12 The Wreck of the "Hesperus"

1 Explain the following words -(1) Schooner (2) Skipper (3) Brine (4) Yeast (5) Frozen corpse. (6) glassy eyes (7) Reef (8) Norman's woe (9) Rattling shrouds (10) Carded wool

2 Paraphrase -She struck where the white and fleecy waves .. a drifting mast

---

13 Earthquakes

Explain -(1) But out of the woods above rose thousands of feet aloft (2) That is why Solomon says "a fool's eyes are in the ends of the earth"... could not understand if he saw. (3) The sea moans and sinks back... on the land.

2 How are the earthquakes caused ?

3. Write what you know of the earthquake which the author experienced in the Pyrenees

4 Enumerate the various tricks that the underground steam plays

15 The Greeks and their Gods

1 Write short notes on -Jupiter, Venus, Acropolis Olympus and Agora

2 Describe the state of Athens as it was in the Golden Age of Greece

3 Write what you know of the Greeks of ancient times and their Gods

4 Explain -(1) To them everything in nature seemed alive. (2) The Agora was surrounded by a marble colonnade (2) This was the work of Pheidias the world has ever seen

17 Both sides of the Question

Explain -(*a*) It is very probable.. in so public a place as this. (*b*) They charged each other at full speed (*c*) To consider both sides of the question

2 What did you learn from the story ?

3 Write short notes on -Picts and Druids.

18 Modest Merit

1 Explain clearly the stanza given in the text.

19 Sir Issac Newon

Explain -Newton's law of Gravitation.

2. What do you know of Newton as a man and as an inventor and enumerate some of the inventions and discoveries made by him

3 Explain the terms (1) Solar system (2) Prismatic colours (3) Binomial Theorem (4) Differential calculus (5) Sun dials

4 Explain with reference to the context – (1) He read through Euclid in a few days ..and worked alone by himself (2) I keep a thing constantly before me into full clear light (3) Nature and Nature's laws lay all was light

21 Story of a Greek Hero

1. Why was Aristides called " Aristides, the Just and why was he ostracised ?

2 Compare and contrast the characters of Themistocles and Aristides

3 Explain –(1) The law of Ostracism (2) Under cover of darkness (3) Smooth tongued orator. (4) To be at home in

4 Describe the battle of Salamis

22 The man of Life Upright

1. Paraphrase –Thus, scorning all the care . and quiet pilgrimage

2 Whom do you call a man of life upright and how does he fare in the world ?

23 Volcanoes

1 Name some great volcanoes and write briefly about the eruption of Mt Vesuvius

2 Describe the stages of a volcanic eruption.

3 Explain —(1) Crater, lava, cone (2) and that was the end of a science (3) But these, as they are hurled into the cool air above bigger continually

4 Write what you know of Pliny and the ruins of Pompeii

---

25 The story of Baucis and Philemon

1 Write out in brief the story of Baucis and Philemon

2 Explain —(1) The walls moved slowly up and farther apart . to tiles of gold (2) Where they had stood were to be seen to one another

---

27 The Romans

1 What do you know of the foundation of Rome?

2 Write what you know of the extent and glory of the Roman Empire

3 What led to the fall of the Roman Empire ?

4 Write short notes on —(1) Patricians (2) Plebians (3) Roman peace (4) Dictator (5) Colosseum (6) Gladiators (7) Goths and Huns (8)-Byzantium

---

29 Story of the Golden Harp

1 What do you know about the magic effects of Music ?

2 Write in brife the story of Orpheus and Eurydice

3 What lesson did you learn from the story ?

4 Explain clearly —(1) Its eyes glared to pass out (2) At last the sweet singer died a bright star

---

31 Alexander the Great

1 What do you know of Alexander's early life ?

2 Who was his teacher ? and how did he teach him ? What was his system of teaching ?

3 Describe Alex ander's invasion of the Punjab and enumerate some of his conquests

4 Write notes on -(1) Gordian knot (2) Phalanx (3) Hellespont (4) Darius

5 Write what you know of Alexander's love for his mother

6 Explain with reference to the context -(1) Antipater does not know ,six hundred of his letters (2) As the cords fell apart the soldiers said the Gordian knot (3) " Like a king, " replied Porus

---

35 The Golden Fleece

1 Relate briefly the story of Jason and the Golden fleece

2 How did Jason get the Golden fleece and why was the fleece Golden ?

3 Who usurped Jason's throne and what do you know of Jason's master

---

37 Hannibal

1 Write what you know of Carthage

2 Form an estimate of Hannibal's patriotism and his generosity

3 Explain with reference to the context —

a As bees gather to defend their hive against Hannibal

b Stern and cruel as Hannibal was was fallen foe

c One of their poets said, ' It is sweet and proper to die for one's fatherland

d In this lovely spot and so died

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40 The Loss of the Titanic

1 What do you know of the strength of the Titanic and her equipments ?

2. Give in short a summary of the lesson





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